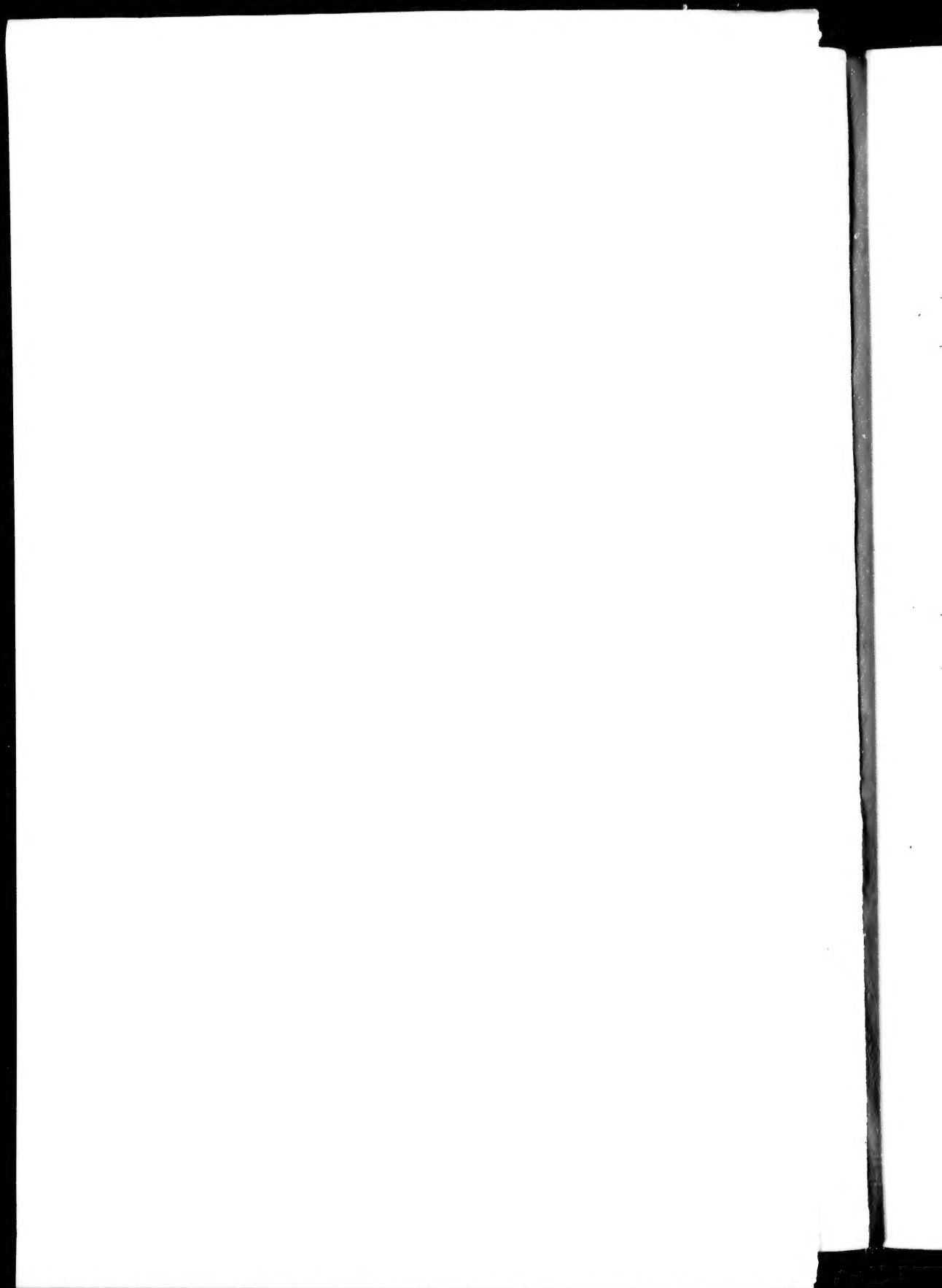




ANNUAL
REPORTS

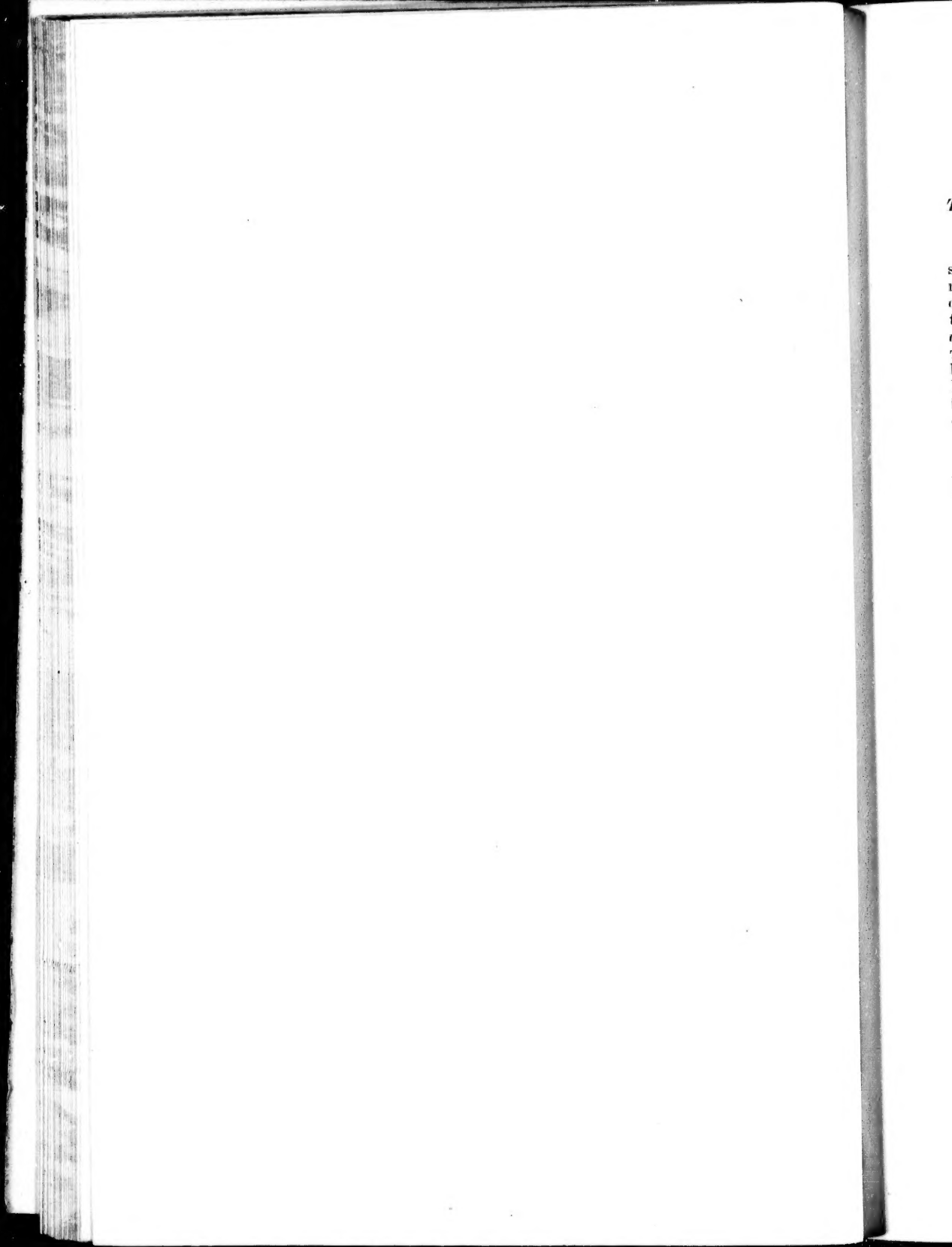
—OF THE—

VANCOUVER
BOARD OF TRADE,

VANCOUVER,
BRITISH COLUMBIA,

1889,

VANCOUVER, B. C.
NEWS-ADVERTISER: PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING.
1889.



FORMATION OF THE BOARD.

TO THE HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That we, the severa^l persons whose signatures and seals are hereto subscribed and set, and whose occupations respectively are those set opposite our respective signatures, do hereby associate ourselves together as a BOARD OF TRADE under the provisions of *Chapter 130 of the Revised Statutes of Canada*, intituled: "*An Act Respecting the Incorporation of Boards of Trade*," and We do hereby appoint JOHN DEVINE as SECRETARY to the said BOARD OF TRADE, and We do hereby specify the name assumed by the association and by which it shall be known to be the "VANCOUVER BOARD OF TRADE," and the name of the District in which the same is situate and the business transacted to be the City of Vancouver, and the name of the person so elected SECRETARY to be JOHN DEVINE.

Witness our hands and Seals :

Dated the 24th day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty seven.

NAME.	OCCUPATION.		WITNESS.
E. V. BODWELL,	Real Estate Broker.	L.S.	JOHN DEVINE.
R. CLARK,	Merchant.	"	JOHN DEVINE.
D. OPPENHEIMER,	Merchant.	"	JOHN DEVINE.
JNO. J. COWDEROY,	Merchant.	"	JOHN DEVINE.
F. X. MARTIN,	Merchant.	"	JOHN DEVINE.
THOS. DUNN,	Merchant.	"	JOHN DEVINE.
C. TAYLOR,	Bank Agent.	"	JOHN DEVINE.
JNO. B. HENDERSON,	Merchant.	"	E. MALLANDAINE, JR.
H. T. CEPERLEY,	Real Estate & Ins. Agt.	"	E. MALLANDAINE, JR.
R. MATHISON, JR.,	Job Printer.	"	E. MALLANDAINE, JR.
WM. SKENE,	Commission Merchant.	"	E. MALLANDAINE, JR.
F. C. COTTON,	Newspaper Publisher.	"	E. MALLANDAINE, JR.
H. A. JONES,	Real Estate Agent.	"	E. MALLANDAINE, JR.
JAMES M. CLUTE,	Merchant.	"	E. MALLANDAINE, JR.
ALAN E. MCCARTNEY,	Architect.	"	E. MALLANDAINE, JR.
GEO. TURNER,	Real Estate Broker.	"	E. MALLANDAINE, JR.
JOHN WOLFFSOHN,	Banker.	"	E. MALLANDAINE, JR.
D. L. BECKINGSALE,	Physician.	"	E. MALLANDAINE, JR.
ROBT. WM. GORDON,	Merchant,	"	E. MALLANDAINE, JR.
WM. CLEMENTS,	Merchant.	"	JOHN DEVINE.
RICHD. H. ALEXANDER,	Mngr. Hastings Saw Mill.	"	JOHN DEVINE.
M. A. MACLEAN,	Real Estate Broker.	"	JOHN DEVINE.
A. CHAS. THICKE,	Merchant.	"	JOHN DEVINE.
J. C. KEITH,	Agt. Bk. British Columbia	"	JOHN DEVINE.
W. B. WILSON,	Merchant.	"	E. MALLANDAINE, JR.
C. D. RAND,	Real Estate Broker.	"	JOHN DEVINE.
JAMES LEAMY,	Mill Owner.	"	E. MALLANDAINE, JR.
A. G. FERGUSON,	Civil Engineer.	"	JOHN DEVINE.
ROBT. COUTH,	Merchant.	"	JOHN DEVINE.
JOHN DEVINE,	Estate Agent.	"	E. MALLANDAINE, JR.
J. W. McFARLAND,	Accountant.	"	JOHN DEVINE.

I, John Devine, of Vancouver, British Columbia, do hereby acknowledge and declare that the above certificate was signed and sealed by the respective persons by whom it purports to have been signed and sealed in my presence.

JOHN DEVINE.

Declared and subscribed before me, }
this 25th day of November, 1887. } T. T. BLACK, P. M.

I, Edward Mallandaine, Jr., of Vancouver, British Columbia, do hereby acknowledge and declare that the above certificate was signed and sealed by the respective persons by whom it purports to have been signed and sealed in my presence.

EDWARD MALLANDAINE.

Declared and subscribed before me, }
this 25th day of November, 1887. } T. T. BLACK, P. M.

I, John Devine, of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, Secretary of the "Vancouver Board of Trade," do hereby acknowledge and declare that the hereto annexed certificate was signed and sealed by the respective persons by whom it purports to have been signed and sealed; that the respective occupation set opposite the respective names of such persons are their true occupations respectively, and the said persons reside within the Judicial District of Vancouver City.

JOHN DEVINE.

Declared and subscribed before me, }
this 25th day of November, 1887. } T. T. BLACK, P. M.

I, John Devine, of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, Secretary of the "Vancouver Board of Trade," do hereby declare that the City mentioned in the hereunto annexed certificate has a population of not less than three thousand.

JOHN DEVINE.

Declared and subscribed before me, }
this 25th day of November, 1887. } T. T. BLACK, P. M.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA,

Registrar's Branch, Ottawa, 12 December, 1887.

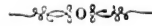
I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of a certificate purporting to be made under the provisions of The Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 130, for incorporation of "The Vancouver Board of Trade," and recorded in the Registrar's Branch of the Department of the Secretary of State for Canada, on the 12th day of December, 1887, in *Liber* 28, *Folio* 94.

T. A. CHAPLEAU,
Secretary of State and Registrar
General of Canada.

OFFICERS.

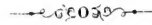
1887-1888-1889.

DAVID OPPENHEIMER,	- - - - -	PRESIDENT.
THOMAS DUNN,	- - - - -	VICE-PRESIDENT.
JOHN DEVINE, TO APRIL, 1888,	- - - - -	SECRETARY.
A. H. B. MACGOWAN, FROM APRIL, 1888,	- - - - -	SECRETARY.



COUNCIL. (8)

R. H. ALEXANDER,
 E. V. BODWELL,
 J. C. KEITH,
 F. C. COTTON,
 R. CLARK,
 H. T. CEPERLEY,
 J. M. CLUTE,
 C. TAYLOR.



ARBITRATION BOARD.

R. H. ALEXANDER,
 E. V. BODWELL,
 J. C. KEITH,
 F. C. COTTON,
 R. CLARK,
 H. T. CEPERLEY,
 J. M. CLUTE,
 C. TAYLOR,
 A. G. FERGUSON,
 J. B. HENDERSON,
 F. X. MARTIN,
 J. LEAMY.

OFFICERS.

1889-1890.

E. V. BODWELL,	PRESIDENT.
R. H. ALEXANDER,	VICE-PRESIDENT.
A. H. B. MACGOWAN,	SECRETARY.

COUNCIL (8)

THOS. DUNN,
 J. C. KEITH,
 F. C. COTTON,
 H. T. CEPERLEY,
 J. M. CLUTE,
 WM. SKENE,
 W. D. CREIGHTON,
 D. OPPENHEIMER.

ARBITRATION BOARD.

THOS. DUNN,
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 J. M. CLUTE,
 A. O. LEASK,
 JAS. WHETHAM,
 J. B. HENDERSON,
 GEO. TURNER,
 J. W. MCFARLAND,

STANDING COMMITTEES.

1889-1890.

ON FINANCE, STATISTICS AND CUSTOMS.

J. C. KEITH,
J. M. CLUTE,
W. D. CREIGHTON.

ON LEGISLATION, RAILROADS AND MINES.

H. T. CEPERLEY,
D. OPPENHEIMER,
F. C. COTTON,

ON TRADE, COMMERCE, NAVIGATION AND AGRICULTURE.

THOS. DUNN,
R. H. ALEXANDER,
WM. SKENE.

— — — — —
GENERAL MEETINGS OF THE BOARD

ARE HELD AS FOLLOWS:

— — — — —
ANNUAL.

FIRST TUESDAY IN MARCH.

— — — — —
QUARTERLY.

FIRST TUESDAY IN MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER AND DECEMBER.

— — — — —
MONTHLY.

FOURTH FRIDAY IN EACH MONTH.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

E. V. BODWELL.
R. CLARK.
D. OPPENHEIMER.
JNO. J. COWDEROY.
F. X. MARTIN.
THOS. DUNN.
C. TAYLOR.
JNO. B. HENDERSON.
H. T. CEPERLEY.
R. MATHISON, JR.
WM. SKENE.
F. C. COTTON.
H. A. JONES.
JAMES M. CLUTE.
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JAMES WHETHAM.
G. G. McKAY.
D. E. BROWN.
C. D. RAND.
JAMES LEAMY.
ROB. COUTH.

JOHN DEVINE.
J. W. McFARLAND.
A. O. LEASK.
C. G. JOHNSON.
ED. WHITE.
SAM. BRIGHOUSE.
R. C. FERGUSON.
H. F. KEEFER.
WM. POWER.
F. W. HART.
E. J. McFEELEY.
CAMPBELL SWEENEY.
J. BOULTBEE.
CHAS. DOERING.
W. D. CREIGHTON.
A. ST. G. HAMMERSLEY.
T. T. BLACK.
W. PROUT.
H. BELL-IRVING.
GEO. A. FRASER.
J. G. WOODS.
J. M. BROWNING.
F. COPE.
E. A. McGEE.
J. C. McLAGAN.
H. McDOWELL.
GIDEON ROBERTSON.
W. C. HAYWOOD.
W. F. SALSURY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

HELD MARCH 9TH, 1889.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

"Gentlemen, and Members of the Vancouver Board of Trade."—I will adopt the same proceedings as at our first Meeting in 1888 and before we undertake the statutory election of the Members of your Council for the ensuing year, will address you briefly in a review of last year's labor and its results.

Many of the items of great importance to the present state and future welfare of our City have been so exhaustively dealt with by me at the City Council Inauguration on the 7th January, and by the local press in their New Year's editions, that I consider it not necessary to go beyond mentioning them in a concise shape, leaving all statistics to be dealt with in the Secretary's report.

It is exceedingly pleasant to me that I have occasion to congratulate you upon our material advance in wealth and prosperity during the period of the last twelve months and I do not hesitate to predict that if we continue to use our exertions as we have hitherto done, the realisation of our most cherished dreams is not far distant and our phoenix-like young Terminal City will attain that prominent rank amongst her sisters on the Pacific Coast, to which she is entitled by her geographical position and other natural advantages.

We would not act rightly, however, if in the exultation over our evident progress we become oblivious of some trying calamities which might have most seriously injured in various ways and tapped the veins of our Commerce and Traffic. You are aware that I allude to the former and recent cases of "Small Pox." While in the first and second instances our sanitary precautions and the expenditure of a large amount of money were sufficient to prevent the spreading of the fell disease, the steps chosen by the Civic Authorities in the recent controversy with the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company's steamers were dictated by the necessity of protection for homes and families, and whichever way the pending supreme judicial decision may turn, I do not think there is one Citizen in our midst who would not admit that the best intentions have guided those who are responsible for Vancouver's health, safety and commerce.

The trade area with which we do business, is becoming more fully settled by reason of the larger immigration which has been steadily pouring in. In consequence sales have augmented and although competition from the outside has been very keen, the wholesale houses of Vancouver have been fully able to hold their own against competitors both of the Pacific Coast and the Eastern Provinces.

Our Chinese and Japanese Trade is steadily on the increase as will be seen by the Secretary's statistics, and the chances for a direct steamer connection with the Australian Colonies via the Hawaiian Kingdom and New Zealand are growing from day to day, in fact the steam communication without calling at Honolulu has been settled.

It is to be regretted very deeply that a kind of apathy seems to have overcome the promoters of a submarine Cable from Australia to Canada, and it is to be hoped that the previous efforts will gain reanimation. A cable with the Sandwich Islands is a feature, the carrying out of which appears to be an achievement of a near period.

RAILROADS.

The railroad situation as compared with that of twelve months ago may be decidedly declared as "developing." The C. P. R. have been true to their word in making Vancouver their terminus, of which the centralization of their work and machine shops, car factories &c. in the portion of our City called Yaletown gives the best proof. Further, this City will shortly become the connecting link between (1) The Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Railway. (2) The New Westminster and Southern Railway. (3) The Gulf Railway across Seymour Narrows to Vancouver Island. (4) The Delta Railway, the preliminaries of which lines are being rapidly pushed, so that *de facto* Vancouver cannot help becoming and remaining the actual terminus of five Railway Systems on the North Pacific Slope for transmission of freight and passengers to and from the Orient and Australia. It is therefore needless to say, that with these increased transportation and terminal facilities our merchants will reach out for the trade of all districts ramified by these lines."

VANCOUVER'S MANUFACTURES.

It is gratifying to be able to state that our industries are commencing to be varied and extensive. Nearly all kinds of manufacturing are carried on. We have: Smelting and Chlorinating Works, Machine Shops, Car Factory, Foundry and Iron Works, Boiler Shops, Carriage Factories, Lime Kilns, Brick Yards, Furniture Factories, Cigar Factories, Breweries, Stove and Tin Ware Factories, Saw Mills, Shingle Mills, Candy Factory, Ship Yard and many others. The following are under contemplation: Blast Furnace and Rolling Mills, Sugar Refineries, Flouring Mills, Grist Mill, Manufactories of Oil Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Socks and Stockings, Tanneries, a Paper Mill &c. Yet with all these industries at hand, it should not be neglected further to give every possible encouragement to industrials and intending settlers in the shape of bonuses and other facilities, by which the City of Vancouver will be as much a gainer as the recipient of such favors.

During the last year there have been continuous enquiries from Great Britain, the United States and other Countries involved in the Iron Industry, about the desirability of erecting within the limits of our City prominent important industrial establishments as for instance, Blast Furnaces and Rolling Mills. I am happy to be able to state that there is every reasonable prospect for a speedy realisation of even the most sanguine expectations in this matter. The immense

advantages which our City will derive from such enterprises are so evident that I need not further enlarge upon the subject.

IMMIGRATION MATTERS.

It is an old adage that "a City depends upon the Country for existence," and therefore, the prosperity of Vancouver is bound up with the occupation and proper settlement of the large areas of available land in our neighborhood. For this purpose every inducement and assistance should be given by the Provincial and Dominion Governments to settlers of all classes, whether now resident in other parts of Canada, or who may wish to emigrate from Europe or other parts of the world, to take up and settle on these lands.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the important question of Immigration Sheds and the appointment of a thoroughly efficient Immigrant Agent (a Linguist) at this City and Port, which rests with the Dominion Government, will no longer hang fire, but be finally decided at the present Session of the House of Commons.*

OUR RESOURCES

are not only varied but also abundant. There is scope for the introduction and the employment of large Capital in developing not only agricultural and pastoral lands, but in searching for, and utilizing the vast and rich mineral deposits that exist all over the Province.

It is the obvious duty of the Government to induce the inflow of that capital, and to make investors look with eager eyes on these new fields of industry. So far little has been done in that direction, except by private enterprise, emanating from this Board of Trade, with some pecuniary assistance on the part of the Aldermanic Board of Vancouver. Let us see what has been done with regard to the following important factors of our resources :

- (a) Mining;
- (b) Lumber Industry;
- (c) Fisheries;
- (d) Sugar Beet Culture;
- (e) Fruit Culture.

MINING DEVELOPMENT.

I look upon the development of Mining in this Province as one of our most necessary requirements, and to aid in this subject, to the best of my abilities, have prepared a pamphlet on the "Mineral Resources of British Columbia," which will go forth in thousands of copies to all parts of the globe.

I trust that the new Council of the Vancouver Board of Trade will constantly keep before them, and the public, the urgent necessity for fostering our natural resources in this respect; as to that industry we must look as one of the means which is to make this Province unparalleled for richness.

* Since the above was put in print a regular immigration office has been opened in Vancouver, with Mr. Sutherland formerly Immigration Agent at Medicine Hat, in charge.

We are now, I may say, in the experimental stage of its development, but once the matter has got into full swing, there will come a time of such prosperity to this City as the present generation little dream of.

Energetic work is now being undertaken by various private individuals and Syndicates in this direction, and I have no doubt that the introduction of many new processes in smelting and chlorinating by the British Columbia Smelting Co. will result in the desired solution of the difficulty that has hitherto been encountered in dealing with some of our refractory ores.

The successful passing of the "Bill to incorporate Foreign Mining Companies" has been a step in the right direction, which will soon show its benefit to the Province.

THE LUMBER INDUSTRY.

This industry has shown a remarkable growth during the year; every mill at, and in the vicinity of our City, is running to its full capacity, many of them being in operation day and night. Other large mills, whose operations will be extensive are in process of completion.

Our lumber is continually finding new markets, and its merits are becoming more and more appreciated. The local demand, of course, is large and increasing as the Country fills up, but enormous quantities are shipped to China, Australia, the Sandwich Islands, South America, the East Indies, and in fact to all countries where woods indigenous to our climate are not to be found.

THE FISHERIES.

In addition to the existing Salmon Canning and Packing Companies and Establishments on the Fraser River, and to the North of Burrard Inlet, the deep sea Fishery has commenced to attract the attention of expert fishermen of various nations. The last year has called into existence quite a fleet of local fishing boats, which pursue their remunerative trade in the waters of the Gulf of Georgia, and North West Coast, but make Vancouver their port, headquarters and marketing place, where at the present time, and for all the year round, every imaginable species of the finny tribe can be observed, from the Smelt to the famous black Cod; from the Butter Flounders to the Halibut—ready for local consumption, enticing those who eat to live, and enrapturing the epicure who lives to dine.

A great business has also commenced through the exportation of fresh fish, packed in ice, and sent via the C. P. R. to eastern Canada, and the eastern United States, which allows of great expansion and expectations for the future.

Not much advance has so far been made in the Oyster culture. This peculiar branch of industry still remains somewhat undefined. Yet it is to be hoped that the right class of people will soon arrive amongst us, so that we need not send East for the refreshing mollusc.

Experts with imported Lobsters have also proved futile so far.

SUGAR BEET CULTURE.

The ever increasing demand for sugar, and the great profits which are to be derived from the cultivation of the Sugar Beet Root, in comparison with sugar

cane, have led to experiments with imported seed in our neighboring agricultural districts and Municipalities. The results have been surprising, as may be seen in the statistical notes on Analyses made by Dr. A. P. Atken, Chemist to the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, Dr. Paul Herbing, Analytical Chemist, Vancouver, B. C., and Edward P. Dyer, Esq., Expert of Alvarado, Cal. According to these reliable sources our experimental beets have, in many instances even without proper attendance or treated by inexperienced hands, yielded a percentage of saccharine matter which is totally unknown in the old world. The explanation is to be found in the virginity of our soil and our favorable geographical position, as our mild climate permits to let the beet remain in the soil after completed growth for two months longer than in Europe, the very period for the accumulation of additional saccharine matter. To exemplify of what importance is the fostering of this industry as a mainstay of agriculture, I will submit in brief a calculation, based on a comparison between 40 acres of Sugar Beet and 40 acres of Wheat.

The cost of beet seed will be about 12 cents per lb.

It takes from 15 to 25 lbs. to sow an acre.

This makes the cost from \$1.80 to \$3.00 per. acre for seed.

The average yield per acre of sugar beet is from 25 to 30 tons, yielding in sugar say 10 per cent.

In 25 tons there will be (say) 2½ tons or 5,500 lbs. refined sugar per. acre.

Price for sugar beets is \$4.00 per. ton ; prices ranging according to percentage of saccharine matter.

This will give from \$100 to \$120 for the gross yield of land planted in beets.

Whereas Wheat at 50 bushels to the acre would only yield at \$1.00, \$45, which would be an increase of \$55 to \$75 per acre over the profits obtained on wheat.

Assuming the cost of both to be the same, with a very small farm a man would easily secure a good income, as 40 acres would give a net profit of \$2,200.

I should judge the estimated area of lands from Harrison River to the Pacific Coast to contain capable of Beet Culture about 400,000 acres at \$100 per acre \$40,000,000 as returns to the farmers.

Besides this return the industry will give steady employment to about 40,000 men, and it will further support many industries and the population incidental thereto.

FRUIT GROWING.

The result of our fruit exhibit at the Colonial Exhibition in London and the Industrial Fairs of Toronto and London, Ont., resulted in the visit of one of Canada's most prominent men in this industry, Mr. Alex. McD Allan, President of the Ontario Fruit Growers Association and a resident of Goderich, whom the members had a chance of meeting on November 22d, 1888 in these rooms. Mr. Allan at this meeting, the minutes of which will be submitted in the Secretary's

report, so clearly convinced us of the imperative urgency of promoting fruit culture, in all its branches, that I thought it advisable to take the formation of a 'British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association in hand, for which purpose close upon 200 individual invitations were sent out. The Meeting, which was held in these rooms on Friday February 1st, to organise the Association, was a decided success and resulted beyond all sanguine expectations in a consolidation of our Fruit Growers' and Horticulturists' interests, in a well inaugurated and well officered Society, exceedingly representative of all parts of the Province.

At my request some very valuable information has been furnished me from different parts of the Province by interested and experienced parties, setting forth urgent needs and requirements, on the strength of which I have prepared and submitted to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, a scheme for the easier and more beneficial development of Fruit Culture, especially in those districts where the fruit raiser, in most instances a pre-emptor, at this early stage of his strenuous efforts, is severely handicapped by the stringent land sale conditions and the delay occasioned through the unavoidable clearing of the necessarily required ground.

The honorable gentleman in charge of our Lands has at once, in his ever ready manner, taken up the suggestions laid before him, and, if unforeseen obstacles do not present themselves, the present Session of the House will witness the introduction of such Amendments to the Agricultural Act, as will enable fruit growing pre-emptors to absent themselves from their lands during the developing period of their fruit trees &c., under conditions advantageous to both the settlers and the Government.

I trust that the new Council of the Vancouver Board of Trade will continue to render assistance to the new institution, which, to a certain extent, may be said to have sprung from it, and whose aims, although apparently running in other grooves, yet have the same object in view; viz.—the future prosperity of our Province.

THE WORK DONE REVIEWED.

I will now in brief recapitulate what has been done by this Board during the elapsed twelve months and what still remains to be completed and looked after.

A grateful feeling ought to permeate us for the successful acquisition of some very important matters at issue, and if a good deal has still been left uncompleted, we have only to continue putting our shoulders to the wheel and success will not be far distant.

The Merchants Lien Act was passed by the Legislative Assembly.

School accommodation has been improved.

The North Arm Bridge is under Contract.

A Savings Bank has been established.

A Mail Service to the North Arm has been started.

Post Office Letter Boxes have been fixed up in prominent parts of the City.

I have no doubt, but what some of the following items will be satisfactorily dealt with by the Dominion and Provincial Legislatures, now in Session, as great strain has been brought to bear on these Legislative Bodies, to effect a speedy settling of the all important questions of :

Appointment of a Resident Judge.

Appointment of an Immigration Agent.*

Erection of Immigration Sheds.

Erection of a Post Office and public buildings.

Cession of the False Creek Foreshore.

An interinsular Mail Subsidy.

Marine Hospital and Quarantine Station.

Land Registry Office.

Fortification of Burrard Inlet.

During the year this Board has had several interviews as a body with persons of importance and influence. Amongst the Official Visitors of the Vancouver Board of Trade we may especially mention.—The Deputy Minister of Marine, Wm Smith. The Minister of Customs, Hon, McK. Bowell. Sir Fred, Middleton, Alex McD. Allan, President Ont. F. G. Association. W. C. Van Horne, President C. P. R., and others.

Each of these Officials have minutely dealt with the particular objects having welcone reference to their special Departments, and it is to be hoped that the representations made to them as to our City's wants will have the desired results.

As you are aware, The Street Railway is an accomplished fact, as far as the preliminary work is concerned and the next six or eight months will see this important means of communication in full working order, covering those parts of the City within its limits, which are the most frequented ones.

A good deal has been said, written and spoken about the Fortification and Defences of our harbor, and I feel confident that the efforts used in the interest of this question will soon bear fruit.

In September last the question of the appointment of a Resident Surveyor, of the San Francisco Board of underwriters, was ventilated, and correspondence with the Headquarters of the Association entered into, but so far nothing has been decided in the matter ; yet it is to be expected that ere long an appointment will be confirmed.

The subsidy which has been asked by both the Provincial and Dominion Governments for the construction of Railways, branching from the C. P. R. to the important mining districts of Nicola and Cariboo, have received due attention

*See note on page 11

at the hands of all interested in these projects, and I am glad to be able to say that I am in possession of such reliable information as leads me to the belief, that we may look forward to the giving out of contracts for the construction of these lines at an early period of the year after the Sessions have been closed.

The removal of the Burnaby Reef Rock for the removal of which an equivalent sum has been set apart by the Dominion, is a step in the right direction, and as the necessary surveys have been made, it is to be expected that this obstruction will be blown up ere long.

The bridge over False Creek, and the Road to the North Arm have been completed, and we may look now to a general increase in the importation of Agricultural produce into the City. In fact the whole farming Districts are now in a position to make our City their regular market, and as soon as our new market house and weighing scales will be completed, there is no doubt but every farmer, near and far, will be anxious to send his products to this convenient means of exchange.

In close connection with the development of our agricultural lands is the redemption of the Pitt River Meadows, by which extensive scheme fully 20,000 acres of very fertile land in near distance from the City will be gained.

After the territory has been obtained from the Dominion Government, it merely required the working of this gigantic undertaking, which, being in competent hands and under able management, is fast nearing its entire completion.

I consider it the duty of this Board to continue the efforts made last year with regard to a display of our resources, products and industries at Eastern Canadian Fairs, and acting in this spirit I have thought it advisable to invite the Mayors and Reeves of the different Provincial Municipalities, and other prominent residents of British Columbia, to meet me at an early date, so that preliminary steps, and effective measures, may be discussed and our competition with the eastern Sister Provinces may be shaped into a system which will enable us to display advantageously our capabilities, not only before the American Continent, but also to the population of European Countries, as there is an ever and steady increase of enquiries about our beautiful home of the West.

By proper representations I think that this Board may be very instrumental in obtaining a sufficient grant or annual subsidy from the Local Legislature, which, while assisting the object in view, will concentrate the management of the Eastern Exhibitions in our City.

I think I have now fully touched upon the different items of Interest to our City and Community. I believe that you would prefer to read the carefully prepared statistics of the Secretary of this Board, when our Annual Report will in its full extent be laid before you in print, instead of my giving you this matter at the present time, but I feel induced to invite not merely your attention, but also, and to a very great extent your competition in the attempt to conquer a feeling which from time to time appears to creep up amongst our brother-Colonists. Let us one and all try to convince the Citizens of our neighboring Cities that there

does not exist, nor was ever dreamt of a struggle for Supremacy on the part of the Citizens or Authorities of Vancouver.

Our port was evidently designed by Nature to be the out-let of Canada's commerce to the Orient and Australia. Why should we not make the best of this opportunity to further the future welfare of our Province, which in the eyes of the whole world has within the short period of one generation brought itself into prominence before Countries of Centuries' standing? I am fully convinced that it is not petty jealousy which leads to occasional controversies, but simply a sad misunderstanding of our aims and intentions, which are construed into party feelings. Against this we have to guard and by showing our hand and intentions openly and trustfully we shall soon be able to convince our fellow citizens elsewhere of our earnest endeavours in the interests of our "glorious Province, British Columbia," the "Queen Colony of the Pacific."

A great step towards the completion of this desirable state of affairs has been accomplished by our first annual banquet which, had it been possible to make all the arrangements accordingly, would have preceeded to-day's annual business meeting.

As you were all present at this extraordinary and interesting festive occasion you were witnesses of the importance which must for all time attach to the unprecedented gathering of the men of our Province, who are prominent in matters of trade and commerce, municipal affairs, laws, politics and polite society. It is not likely that anybody who was amongst our many guests of official, military, naval and in any other capacity, will ever forget the brilliancy of the scene, nor the mutual good understanding and friendly feelings which reigned supreme the 5th of March, 1889.

Permit me to thank you for the patience you have had in listening to my report which after all has become longer than I intended to make it ; and allow me to again solicit your energetic exertions on behalf of the Vancouver Board of Trade, during the year 1889.

D. OPPENHEIMER,
President.

TO THE COUNCIL OF THE VANCOUVER BOARD OF TRADE.

Gentlemen :—The short time available for us to accede to your request and prepare a report upon the work of the Vancouver Board of Trade for the past year, makes it impossible for us even to touch on the many important matters which have engaged the attention of both the Council and the Board itself.

A perusal of the exhaustive and voluminous report of the Secretary which will be laid before you to-day will show you that while the various subjects discussed cover many matters of great importance to Vancouver, the Council has not neglected the interests of the whole Province, but has realised that with the progress of British Columbia as a whole the interests and advancement of the City of Vancouver (of which this Board of Trade may be looked upon as the Commercial representative) are inseparably connected.

In this relation we think the members of the Board should take the deepest interests in various matters pertaining to the development of the Province and especially of three, viz: Fisheries, Fruit Culture and Mining. Any one of these has been sufficient in the United States to build up a rich and prosperous commonwealth. To what prosperity may not British Columbia then attain if these three industries are all prosecuted with energy? Vancouver from its situation is better situated than any other place in the Province to become the centre of these three industries. As regards the fisheries we are located on a coast with a harbor accessible at all times and with the facilities for shipping the products to every market on the Continent.

In Fruit Culture this is destined to be an important distributing point not only for the eastern markets but by reason of four lines of steamships to many places abroad.

In the mining industry Vancouver has been selected as the site for the first smelter of gold and silver ores in the Province, and the opinion of every mining expert who has visited the coast has been that no other city presents the combination of advantageous circumstances for the economical prosecution of metallurgy that are to be found in Vancouver.

The reports which will be laid before you will show that in these three important matters your Board has taken great interest, and in two of them at least—the British Columbia Fruit Growers Association and the Vancouver Fisheries Company has been the means of directly organising two institutions likely to be of incalculable benefit to the Province at large.

D. OPPENHEIMER, PRESIDENT
F. C. COTTON, VICE PRES. PRO TEM. } Committee.
A. H. B. MACGOWAN.

Vancouver, Mar. 12 1889.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

To the President, Council and Members of the Vancouver Board of Trade.

Gentlemen :—It gives me pleasure to submit a memo of the workings of our Board for the past twelve months, during eleven of which I have acted as Secretary, also a review of such matters of Commercial and Industrial interest as I have been enabled to procure.

Much of the information given has already appeared through the Blue Books our press and by other means, yet I have thought it advisable to adhere to my original intention of going over the ground.

My report would have been much fuller and more correct but for reason of slowness and in some cases unwillingness of parties interested, in giving replies to questions such as they have not been accustomed to answering.

Fearing to weary you I have sought to avoid the multiplication of words and elaborating of sentences as much as possible preferring to adhere to simple facts and figures.

Meetings have been fairly well attended. We have had three General meetings and twelve Council meetings

In addition to ordinary routine business the following was taken up at the times named.

General meeting of March 5th '88.

Subsidy to Kootenay Railway.

Subsidy for mail service between Vancouver and San Francisco.

Appointment of Resident Surveyor of shipping for Vancouver.

General meeting of April 20. '88.

Appointment of Immigration Agent and erection of sheds.

One new member elected.

General meeting June 4. '88

Establishment of Steam Communication with New Zealand.

Establishment of Fortifications for Vancouver.

A resolution was passed changing day of general meetings from first Monday to the first Tuesday in the months of March, June, September and December, also changing hour of meetings from 2.30 p. m. to 8 o'clock a. m.

General meeting of September 4. '88.

Endorsement of petition requesting appointment of a Resident Surveyor for Port of Vancouver.

Necessity for additional Postal facilities.

General meeting of December 1. '88.

Necessity for enlargement of representation in Dominion and Local Houses of Parliament.

Council meeting of April 18., '88.

Appointment of committee—to meet Real Estate Board respecting better accommodation of Immigrants.

Council meeting of May 12., '88.

Forwarding Memorial regarding Quebec Bridge.

Forwarding memorial regarding Matsqui Dyking Act.

Adoption of report of committee on selection of site for Powder Magazine.

Resolution regarding Franchise to Street Railway Company, to be forwarded to City Council.

Council meeting of July 14., '88.

Called for purpose of interviewing W. C. Van Horne Esquires—The Council proceeding in a body to Hotel Vancouver where interview, (by appointment) took

place, and matters of most vital importance to Vancouver were discussed and satisfactory conclusions arrived at.

Council meeting of Sept. 12., '88.

The following was referred to committee on Legislation:

Our Defences.

A Resident Judge.

A Registry Office.

A Government Savings Bank.

A High School for Vancouver.

To Committee on Railways :

Subsidies to Branch Railways for Districts of Kootenay, Nicola and Cariboo,

To Committee on Navigation.

Additional Steam Communication with San Francisco, Nanaimo and West Coast.

Quarantine Station

Fore-shore of False Creek.

Life Saving Station.

Light House to entrance of Narrows.

Burnaby Rock Reef to be removed.

To Committee on Trade and Commerce:

Encouragement of Factories.

Mail Service.

Immigration Agent and Sheds.

Ferry Communication with Delta and Surrey Districts.

Council meeting of Oct. 6., '88.

Members of City Council having been invited to attend.

A resolution was unanimously passed adopting a Memorial for presentation to Sir Frederick Middleton who was visiting our City with regard to Fortifying of this place.

I have heard that this Memorial was presented.

Council meeting of Nov. 22., '88.

Called to meet Mr. Alex. McD. Allan, President of Ontario Fruit-Growers Association—Members and Citizens being present—a most interesting meeting taking place, and warmest thanks tendered Mr. Allan for his kindness in going so fully into subject of Fruit Growing.

I believe copies of Memorial presented to Sir F. Middleton were handed to Sir John Ross during his visit here Dec. 8., '88.

Council meeting of February 6, '89.

Resolutions were passed to give first annual Banquet at Hotel Vancouver on March 5, prox.

I am informed that copies of the Memo. handed Sir F. Middleton and Sir John Ross were also laid before Sir Geo. Baden-Powell when he was here, February '89.

ANNUAL BANQUET.

The first Annual Banquet of the Board was held at Hotel Vancouver on 5th March, for which purpose the Annual General Meeting was adjourned for one week—the number present being 124—many of them being representative gentlemen from different parts of the Province. The presence of a number of ladies in the galleries added much to the brilliancy of the occasion.

The elaborate reports given by the Newspapers fully demonstrate the importance of the event, which was generally admitted to have been second to none of the kind that has ever taken place in the Province.

The Legislative Assembly of the Province paid this Board the compliment of adjourning the House to enable the members to be in attendance, and a number of these Hon. personages honored the occasion by their presence.

The Library has been increased by the following additions ;—

Report of Minister of Justice 1887.

- “ “ “ Marine 1887.
- “ “ “ Inland Revenue 1887.
- “ “ “ Interior 1887.
- “ “ “ Militia and Defence, 1887.
- “ “ “ Agriculture, 1887.
- “ on Public accounts of Canada, 1887.
- “ “ Chinese Immigration, 1887.
- “ “ Canadian Archives.
- “ “ The Postmaster General, 1887.
- “ “ Secretary of State, 1887.
- “ “ Civil Service Examiners, 1887.
- “ “ the Auditor General, 1887.

Budget Speech of Sir L. Tilley, 1885.

Census of Canada, 4 volumes, 1880-1.

Report on Railways and Canals, 1886-7.

- “ “ Adulteration of Food, 1886.
- “ “ Inspection of Weights and Measures, 1887.
- “ of Commission N. W. Mounted Police, 1887.

Shareholders of Chartered Banks of Canada, 1886.

Census of Manitoba, 1885-6.

- “ “ North West Territories. 1884-5.

Report on Indian affairs, 1887.

- “ “ Experimental Farms.
- “ “ Home and Foreign Trade of Canada.

- Civil Service List of Canada, 1887.
 Mortuary Statistics, 1886.
 Report Colonization and Agriculture, 1887.
 Food Products of North West, 1887.
 Annual Report of Boston Chamber of Commerce, 1887.
 By-laws &c. Winnipeg Board of Trade.
 Report on Factories in England and Continent of Europe.
 Reports of B. C. Board of Trade 1884-5-6-7-8.
 " Philadelphia Board of Trade.
 " Chicago Board of Trade.
 " Boston Chamber of Commerce.
 Ship Masters Guide, Valpariso.
 Acts and By-laws Montreal Board of Trade.
 Report of Hamilton Board of Trade.
 " " Fisheries, '87.
 " " Canadian Patent Office, 1888.
 Orders in Council upon Provincial Legislature,
 Report of Minneapolis Board of Trade.
 Johnson's' Graphic Statistics.
 Report of Steamboat Inspection, 1888.
 Proceedings of Colonial Conference.
 Mining and Mineral Statistics, 1888.
 Continental Unity (address by W. H. H. Murray.)
 Scientific farming (Prof. Sanders and Prof. Ketchum.)
 Correspondence on Fishery Question, 1887-8.
 Special report on Fisheries protection service.
 Annual Report of Collector of Customs, Hawaiian Islands.
 Proceedings of Colonial Conference, 1887.
 B. C. Public accounts.
 " " Report of Council, of Lands and works.
 Canadian Abstract of Life Insurance, 1888-9.
 Report of Council to South America (Susan Jones.)
 Report of Minister of Marine, 1888.
 " " " Malitia and Defence, 1888.
 " " Secretary of State, 1888.
 " " Minister of Agriculture, 1888.
 " " " Justice, 1888.
 " " " Railways and Canals, 1888.
 " " " Interior, 1888.
 " " " Fisheries, 1888.
 Dominion Sessional Papers.
 B. C. " "
 Annual Report Toronto Board of Trade, 1888.
 Canada and The West Indies (by Hon. John McDonald.)
 Auditors General Report, 1888.
 Report of Shareholders in Chartered Banks, 1888.
 " " Trade and Navigation of Canada, 1888.

Report of Canadian N. W. Mounted Police, 1888.

" " Indian Officers, 1888.

" " B. C. Committee of Education, 1888.

Report Mining and mineral statistics, 1888.

Annual Report Printing and Stationery of Canada, 1888.

SUGGESTION BOOK.

On the table in the Member's room is found the Suggestion Book of our Board—in it Members are requested to make a note of matters which they deem advisable for consideration by the Council and Members.

The President has gone fully into many matters of importance and voluminous correspondence with many parts of the World has taken place through Boards similar to our own and with leading Government Officials and other parties, much valuable matter being placed on file, the noticing of which at length would take too much of your time.

The growth and progress of Vancouver has surprised many at home and abroad and I think I am justified in claiming that it is fast assuming the proportions of a great Metropolis.

Our Railroad, Steamship and other connections with the outside World are becoming perfect.

The Industrial Institutions referred to go to prove that Manufacturing Industries are beginning to assume considerable importance.

VANCOUVER CITY WAS INCORPORATED IN 1886.

APPROXIMATE.

Population Feb. 1, '86.....	600
" Jan. " '87.....	2,000
" Jan. " '88.....	6,000
" July " '88.....	7,000
" Jan. " '89.....	11,000

CITY ASSESSMENT.

1889.....	\$6,604,008
1888.....	3,471,245
Number of Buildings Jan. '88.....	1,000
" " " '89.....	2,700

Graded streets Jan., '86.....	1 mile.
“ “ “ '89.....	38 miles.
Side walks Jan., '87.....	1½ mile.
“ “ “ '88.....	18¾ “
“ “ “ '89.....	40¾ “
Total No. of Brick Buildings.....	126

Buildings under construction 30 or upwards, chiefly Brick.

The several Churches are well represented in the City as follows :

Episcopalian.....	0.....	4
Roman Catholic.....		1
Presbyterian.....		2
Methodist.....		1
“ Mission.....		1
Baptist.....		1
Congregational.....		1
Chinese Mission.....		1

THE Y. M. C. A.

is making rapid strides—doing a good work in their own way. They have made a grand start toward the erection of a building that will be a credit to themselves and the city of Vancouver.

ATHLETIC SPORTS

and healthy pastimes are receiving due attention, it being a matter of congratulation that so many leading citizens are doing all they can in this direction.

OUR SCHOOLS

have been much improved during 1888. Vancouver having now 3 Public, and several private schools presided over by a most competent staff of Teachers, and it is expected that the close of 1889 will witness the establishment of a High School. The present accommodation is altogether inadequate, and the teachers are much overtaxed. The great overcrowding of the rooms cannot fail to be productive of most injurious results to both teachers and scholars.

A WATER WORKS SYSTEM

second to none on the Continent is expected to be in full operation by the 1st April next.

The elevation of the reservoir on Capilano River opposite the City, will be over 400 above high water mark, the average height of the City being about 100 feet, extreme height South of False Creek 200 feet.

A Sewerage System of wooden boxes is giving satisfaction. Some 15,000 feet have been laid, which will be greatly extended when the water works are in operation.

VANCOUVER FIRE DEPARTMENT.

is under the chief Fire Warden having officers, men &c. as follows :

1 Chief.

2 Engineers.
 2 Firemen.
 70 Men (Volunteers.)
 2 Steam Engines.
 2 Fire Halls.
 2 Hose Companies.
 1 Hook and Ladder Co.

LIGHT.

At present there is room for improvement in street lighting and there is little doubt but that at an early date we shall have a system to meet all requirements. Electricity is used at present both inside and out; a gas company supplying light to many buildings.

PARKS.

Stanley Park has 950 acres almost surrounded by water encircled by a beautiful 10 mile Driving Road and intersected by many beautiful drives and walks.

East End Park contains 160 acres granted by the Local Government.

The City has also been presented by Mr. Clark of Toronto with 40 acres of land on south side of False Creek for park purposes.

A STREET RAILROAD.

will shortly be in operation on leading streets of our City, some of the contracts in this connection having been already let.

CLIMATE.

To summarize

Summer is warm, even temperature, cool nights.

Autumn bright and pleasant.

Winter, damp, snow falling occasionally, remaining but a short time, interspersed with clear, beautiful weather.

Spring early and mild.

My record of weather from 1st. July, '88 shows as follows:

	Fine.	Showery.	Wet.
July	27	1	3
August	28	3	
September	25	2	3
October	14	6	11
November	14	12	4
December	18	9	4
January	19	6	6
February	18	7	3

Very slight night frosts, November 13 14 15 16 and 17, during twelve days in December and on 1st. 10 12 13 14 15 16 and 27th January. A little snow, say $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch falling on morning of 16th January.

With a little care to provide against night frosts the hardier blooming plants might remain out of doors the year round.

Mr. W. Pickering, of Vancouver City, has kept a record of the weather for the year from February 13 1888, to 12th of February, 1889, and it is as follows:

	Wet.	Partially Wet.	Dull.	Fine.	very Fine.
February.....	3	5	1	3	4
March.....	9	4	1	3	13
April.....	6	5	7	9	3
May.....	3	0	3	4	21
June.....	3	8	7	1	11
July.....	3	1	4	5	18
August.....	0	3	2	5	21
September.....	4	2	1	8	15
October.....	8	9	4	11	0
November.....	3	13	6	4	4
December.....	3	10	3	8	7
January.....	6	6	9	2	8
February.....	1	3	1	4	3
	52	69	48	67	128

There was snow on two days. February 1st and March 1st, 1888.

On the 7th of May there was a heavy gale at night; and thunder on June 14th and July 13th.

The first snow on the mountains fell 23th of October, Those mountains while being in sight of the city are a considerable distance from it.

AT NEW WESTMINSTER FOR 1888,

the rainfall for the year by months was: Jan. 7.11 in.; Feb., 5.56; March, 6.75; April, 3.78; May, 1.40; June, 6.46; July, 1.47; Aug., 0.45; Sept., 1.78; Oct., 8.49; Nov., 7.89; Dec., 10.74—61.29; average monthly rainfall, 5.10.75. The number of days which rain fell during the year was, in order, for the months. 15, 16, 14, 3, 9, 14, 6, 3, 7, 17, 22, 19,—160 in all out of the 365. The barometric and thermometric observations for the year would require more space than would be interesting to you, but briefly stated the mean temperature for the year was about 50° above; the maximum 90°, and the minimum 2°. The establishment of a first-class meteorological station in British Columbia, by which the favorable weather of the Province could be officially and fully taken note of, is one of the needs to which the attention of the Government should be particularly drawn.

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YEAL

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1873.

1873-

1874-

1875-

1876-

1877-

1878-

1879-

1880-

1881-

1882-

1883-

1884-

1885-

1886-

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PRECIPITATION BY MONTHS, SEASONS AND YEARS, A

LAT. 49° 12' 47" N., LON.

YEARS.	SEPT.	OCT'R.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN'Y.	FEB'Y.	MAR.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.
1873....							9.77	3.61	1.87	3.91
1873-4..	0.37	2.51	11.61	7.63	13.95	9.62	6.09	3.46	3.70	2.31
1874-5..	3.70	0.72	7.65	7.04	4.52	4.05	11.22	2.46	7.13	4.81
1875-6..	0.08	8.80	10.61	17.06	4.14	9.11	8.02	4.95	2.89	2.35
1876-7..	2.64	5.27	6.07	4.29	7.35	4.95	7.47	1.55	1.62	2.65
1877-8..	6.15	4.65	9.96	5.81	4.82	6.72	6.79	1.33	2.17	0.65
1878-9..	5.05	7.08	7.41	5.64	8.81	11.22	11.02	3.37	5.52	1.24
1879-80.	2.04	8.44	4.23	7.39	5.46	1.43	1.45	2.95	14.39	2.27
1880-1..	2.02	4.95	2.49	15.99	5.89	14.19	6.33			5.26
1881-2..	2.09	6.16	6.36	11.23	5.46	7.75	7.12	6.05	2.02	2.23
1882-3..	1.97	8.24	5.33	11.74	9.17					
1883-4..	2.34	5.53	16.71	6.62	8.02	3.70	1.63	2.11	3.05	3.28
1884-5..	5.93	8.77	3.56	3.61	10.43	9.07	2.48	0.87	3.91	0.47
1885-6..	7.53	3.14	11.56	5.83	7.98	4.77	4.61	3.28	2.35	1.54
1886-7..	2.94	5.28	7.00	15.89	10.34	9.76	9.46	5.33	3.74	0.84
Means..	3.20	5.61	7.90	8.98	7.57	6.86	6.68	3.18	2.41	2.42

	JAN'Y.	FEB'Y.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.
MEAN TEMPERATURE.....	34.2	36.4	40.0	48.2	54.3

Highest Temperature, 92°—July 15, 1877; Aug. 11, 1887. Lowest Temperature
 monometer fell below zero was January 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 1875—perfectly calm. Mean m
 on the first high land from the sea, the rainfall is greater than at other places in the Di

AND YEARS, AT NEW WESTMINSTER, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

49° 12' 47" N., LONG. 123° 53' 19" W.

APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	AUTUMN Sept.-Nov.	WINTER Dec.-Feb.	SPRING Mar.-May.	SUMMER June-Aug.	ANNUAL.
3.61	1.87	3.91	0.81	1.00			15.25	5.72	
3.46	3.70	2.31	0.93	2.24	14.49	31.20	13.25	5.48	64.42
2.46	7.13	4.81	0.02	2.20	12.07	15.61	20.81	7.04	55.53
4.95	2.89	2.35	1.58	2.27	19.49	30.31	15.87	6.20	71.87
1.55	1.62	2.65	1.03	2.78	13.98	16.59	10.64	6.46	47.67
1.33	2.17	0.65	1.24	0.53	20.76	17.37	11.39	2.42	51.94
3.37	5.52	1.24	5.14	2.62	19.54	25.67	19.91	9.00	74.12
2.95	14.39	2.27	2.53	1.11	14.71	14.28	8.79	5.91	43.69
		5.26	2.20	2.48	9.46	30.07		9.94	
6.05	2.02	2.23	4.08	1.93	8.34	24.44	15.19	8.34	56.31
					15.54				
2.11	3.05	3.28	0.77	7.01	22.61	18.34	6.79	11.06	58.80
0.87	3.91	0.47	0.48	0.02	18.26	23.11	7.26	0.97	49.60
3.28	2.35	1.54	2.40	1.60	22.23	18.18	10.24	5.54	57.19
5.33	3.74	0.84	0.23	0.74	15.22	36.99	18.58	1.81	71.60
3.18	2.41	2.42	1.67	2.03	16.19	23.16	13.38	5.28	58.49

ARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	MEAN.
0.0	48.2	54.3	58.3	63.1	60.9	56.2	48.1	40.5	34.5	47.9

Lowest Temperature, 7.0 below zero—January 14, 1875. The only time for 14 years the Ther. perfectly calm. Mean number of days on which rain or snow fell—152. New Westminster being at other places in the District. Ladner's, near mouth of Fraser, is about 4 inches to N. W.'s 7.

A. PEELE, CAPT.

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FOR CUSTOMS RETURNS THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT
COVERS WHOLE TIME VANCOUVER HAS BEEN
A PORT OF ENTRY.

	Exports.	GOODS IMPORTED.		Sick Mariner's Fees.	Duties.	Minor Revenues.	Chinese Revenues.	Total Duties.
		Free	Dutiable					
1887:—								
July	95529	10081	52986	100 28	3360 37	5 00	1100 00	5065 65
August				131 04	4589 97	64 70		4785 71
September				87 30	6257 80	26 27	102 00	6473 37
October	109115	37854	44822	51 50	4045 88	59 00	60	4216 38
November				34 42	4169 37	36 30	1350	5590 09
December				43 36	3545 68	20	460 50	4069 54
1888:—								
January	175544	1669	5910	141 57	1487 50	36 72	457 50	2123 29
February		14956	13725	50 08	2981 73	121 00	212	3364 81
March		4848	14655	128 86	3703 19		51 50	3883 55
April	66965	10706	19004	119 02	3995 65	20	1159	5293 67
May	62517	6466	20032	60 54	5350 11		3163 50	8574 15
June	47561	3414	18813	110 28	5234 31	12 40	4259	9615 99
July	61180	8586	21177	313 98	6287 13	52	6533	13186 11
August	41687	15955	21307	252 34	6790 51	2 90	2866 50	9912 25
September	90601	6421	18623	167 52	4815 94	439 50	1513 50	6936 46
October	25115	8777	29862	127 28	8420 54	405	10999	19951 82
November	71233	15317	34974	123 06	8963 47	283 90	3724	13094 43
December	36452	6795	34094	54 20	9891 33	208 98	211 50	10366 21
1889:—								
January	16391	9496	25153	52 74	7359 98	299 38	519	8231 10
February	4992	10169	26065	29 94	9518 05	250 50	427	10225 49

Total collections for half year ending 31st. Dec.	1887.	1888.
	\$28,869,24	73,462,29
Increase, \$44,598,05.		
Value of Imports for half year ending 31st. Dec.	1887.	1888.
	\$146,769	221,637
Increase, \$74,868.		
Exports for half year ending Dec. 31st.,	1887.	1888.
	\$204,644	326,105
Increase, \$121,461.		
Foreign vessels arriving during half year ending Dec. 31st.,	1887.	1888.
	141	150
Increase, 9.		
Foreign vessels departing during half year end- ing Dec. 31st.,	1887	1888
	141	164
Increase, 23.		
Vessels carrying lumber from Vancouver half year ending 31st. Dec.,	1887	1888
	20	32
Increase, 12.		
Coasters reported inward during half year end- ing 31st. Dec.,	1887	1888
	260	306
Increase 46.		
Coasters reported outward during half year end- ing 31st. Dec.,	1887	1888
	260	309
Increase, 49.		

In all the above cases the tonnage increase would be much greater in proportion than the increase in number of vessels as those during 1888 were much larger than those of 1887.

Collections made on Imports for consumption for half year ending 31st. Dec.,	1887	1888
	\$26,469,07	45,289,44

Increase, \$18,820,37.

Value of goods shipped to United States, 1888. \$20,087,75.

Produce of United States passed in transit going East \$1380,000.

Vessels entered Inward at Port of Vancouver during year ending 30th June 1888.

WITE CARGOES.

Freights.

	No.	Tons Register,	Tons Weight,	Tons Measurement.
British	33	37,089	22,874	38,838
Foreign	162	197,128	12,500	31,000

IN BALLAST.

	No.	Tons Register.
British.....	32	35,530
Canadian.....	1	895
Foreign.....	43	27,101

Vessels entered outwards at Port Vancouver during year ending 31st June, 1888.

	Freights.			
	No.	Tons Register,	Tons Weight,	Tons Measurement.
British.....	50	67,306	55,103	70,030
Canadian.....	1	895	1,184	1,814
Foreign.....	192	222,883	41,607	22,137

IN BALLAST.

	No.	Tons Register.
British.....	14	2,518
Foreign.....	13	1,346

POST OFFICE RETURNS FOR VANCOUVER SHOW

Stamp sales.....	1888	11,579.40
“ “	1887	4,249.20

7,330.14

Increase nearly 300 per cent.

Money orders issued in 1888.....	114,703.99
“ “ paid in 1888.....	52,702.70

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK,

Deposits in 1888.....	28,972
Withdrawn “	15,711.18

Registered Letters mailed.....	4,996
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Inland Revenue collections since Vancouver became a Port of entry.

1887

July.....	\$ 253.70
August.....	475.05
September.....	359.80
October.....	990.58
November.....	1,013.91
December.....	738.92

1888.

January.....	500.82
February.....	916.72
March.....	1,039.28
April.....	555.71
May.....	593.38
June.....	764.05
July.....	908.46
August.....	1,147.69

September.....	910,92
October.....	965,98
November.....	1,004,03
December.....	1,543,75
1889.	
January.....	1,178,47
February.....	1,136,12

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The great chain which binds British Columbia to the Eastern part of our Dominion, which first gave existence to Vancouver and which is doing much for its prosperity as well as for the general good of this Province has disbursed during the past year in Telegraph line Labor, Building, Repairing and extending Buildings and Wharves, Land clearing, improvements &c. and in connection with Steamship Lines &c., some \$648,234,65.

It is estimated that expenditures of 1889 will exceed this sum by some \$144,500,00.

By this line there arrived 38,895 tons of merchandise, goods, machinery &c.

Shipped to the East 21,441 tons.

The carrying trade is rapidly increasing as is also the passenger traffic over this most popular route, the regularity of their trains being shown by following table :

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL TIME OF ARRIVAL OF CANADIAN PACIFIC TRANSCONTINENTAL TRAINS, AT VANCOUVER, DURING THE WINTERS OF 1888 AND 1889.

NOVEMBER, 1888.		DECEMBER, 1888.		JANUARY, 1889.		FEBRUARY, 1889.	
DATE.	ACTUAL TIME OF ARRIVAL.	DATE.	ACTUAL TIME OF ARRIVAL.	DATE.	ACTUAL TIME OF ARRIVAL.	DATE.	ACTUAL TIME OF ARRIVAL.
1	14.15	1	None.	1	14.15	1	14.15
2	14.15	2	14.15	2	14.15	2	None.
3	None.	3	15.15	3	14.15	3	14.15
4	14.15	4	16.15	4	14.15	4	14.15
5	14.15	5	14.15	5	None.	5	14.15
6	14.15	6	15.15	6	14.15	6	14.15
7	14.15	7	14.15	7	15.30	7	14.15
8	14.15	8	None.	8	14.30	8	14.15
9	15.40	9	14.25	9	14.15	9	None.
10	None.	10	16.15	10	14.15	10	14.15
11	16.00	11	14.15	11	14.15	11	14.15
12	15.30	12	16.45	12	None.		
13	14.15	13	15.15	13	14.15		
14	15.40	14	14.15	14	14.15		
15	14.15	15	None.	15	14.15		
16	17.00	16	14.30	16	14.15		
17	None.	17	14.15	17	14.15		
18	15.15	18	16.30	18	14.15		
19	14.15	19	14.15	19	None.		
20	14.15	20	14.15	20	14.30		
21	14.15	21	14.15	21	14.15		
22	14.15	22	None.	22	14.15		
23	14.30	23	14.15	23	14.15		
24	None.	24	14.15	24	15.10		
25	14.15	25	14.15	25	14.15		
26	14.15	26	14.15	26	None.		
27	14.15	27	14.15	27	14.15		
28	14.15	28	14.15	28	15.00		
29	14.15	29	None.	29	14.15		
30	16.30	30	14.15	30	3.30		
		31	14.15	31	14.15		

NOTE. — The schedule time for the above trains to arrive was 14.15 o'clock.
 Total number of trains from Nov. 1st, 1888, to Feb. 11th, 1889, was 88.
 Number of trains arriving on time, 67.
 Number of trains arriving late, 21.
 Number of trains under one hour late, 7.
 Number of trains over one hour late and under three hours late, 13.
 Number of trains over three hours late, 1.

CHINA STEAMERS.

In direct communication between China and Japan and Vancouver, there were 18 arrivals and departures of steamers bringing and taking away freight and passengers for various European, American and Canadian points; disbursement at this Port being some \$180,000.

The following gives particulars of cargoes &c. :

COMPARISON OF IMPORTS FROM CHINA AND JAPAN FOR 1887 AND 1888.

CARGO.	PACKAGES.		WEIGHT IN LBS.		PASSENGERS.	
	1887	1888	1887	1888	1887	1888
Tea.....	251885	285622	170048171 ²	20005114		
Rice.....	29416	191214	1532283 ²	9444139		
Merchandise.....	14559	43112	1390318	4134181		
Silk.....	2146	3294	284283	981491	Cabin.	
Curios.....	1910	3616	436534	885336		255
Matting.....	833	9095	64518	750334		
Oil.....	260	18893	30632	1299110	Intermediate.	
Various.....	223	9477	28127	967911		
Wine.....	150	2446	50521	197663	17	69
Bags.....	13	2093	5759	1198948		
Spices.....	499	1534	46287	130599	Steerage,	
Beans.....	133	1488	8396	89947		
Strawbraid.....	343	907	68642	132045		
Tapioca.....	466	799	78333	176170		6054
Coffee.....		761		73417		
Opium.....	287	679	70973	183800	Total.	
Fruit.....		549		10680		
Japanware.....	549	479	161429	51002		
Fireworks.....	147	426	17197	32972		
Hemp.....		400		105600		
Flour.....	70	386	2638	35079		
Medicine.....	37	283	5206	44651		
Rattans.....	662	214	118409	30889		
Porcelain.....	80	199	6674	46001		
Seeds.....	27	110	2765	406		
Pickles.....	165		10510			
Sage.....	145		25405			
Parcels.....	121		1500			

COMPARISON OF IMPORTS FROM CHINA AND JAPAN FOR 1887-8 (Continued).

CARGO.	PACKAGES.	WEIGHT IN LBS.	BRICKS.
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COMPARISON OF IMPORTS FROM CHINA AND JAPAN FOR 1887-8 (Continued).

CARGO.	PACKAGES.		WEIGHT IN LBS.		BRICKS.	
	1887	1888	1887	1888	1887	1888
Paperware.....	63	74	13831	14148		
Crockery.....		85		5610		
Oranges.....	25	33	1200	2718		
Personal Effects.....	46	42	12100	24011		
Shoes.....	57	15	5052	1522		
Copperware.....	5	13	960	2169		
Tobacco and Cigars.....	20	23	9004	3088		
Ginger.....		24		5000		
Clothing.....		36		5536		
Matches.....		17		6090		
Plants.....	28	17	785	6303		
Sugar.....	45	45	1269	4470		
Hides.....		4		533		
Fish.....	28		2000		30000	
Eggs.....		53		3003	for	
Drugs.....		28		4660	Vancouver.	
Shells.....	1		341			
Furs.....		4		1191		
Carpets.....		4		2250		
Coal.....		3		300		
Cotton.....		11		445		
Leather.....	2		493			
Cannisters.....	1		247			
Water Tubs.....	35		3737			
Sauce.....	33		1561			
Trunks.....	10		1470			
Total.....	305518	574218	21495094	41203483		

COMPARISON OF EXPORTS TO CHINA AND JAPAN FOR 1887 AND 1888.

CARGO.	PACKAGES.		WEIGHT IN LBS.		PASSENGERS.	
	1887	1888	1887	1888	1887	1888
Flour.....	102556	446389	5101919	21548485		
Cotton.....	4819	48151	1391038	13202145		
Pearl Barley.....	100	2111	2800	54320		
Skins, Furs, Hoops, Etc.	506	3041	57753	273944		
Apples.....	555	1333	27150	64425		
Machinery, Etc.	207	2101	107150	754172		
Merchandise.....		1439		80196	166 ¹ / ₂	199
Salt.....		1645		160250		
Fish and Seaweed.....		1061		216461		
Various.....	186		23637		Intermediate.	
Organs and Pianos.....	105	103	26630	103825	5	27
Household Goods.....	97	106	17733	20810		
Gypsum.....	50		27410		Steerage.	
Ink and Glue.....	80		13580			
Leather.....	65	338	13500	56892	876 ³ / ₄	1254
Canned Goods.....	49		2940			
Butter and Cheese.....	40	214	3960	13083	Total.	
Watches and Clocks.....	30	51	22994	1900		
Books and Stationery.....	25	71	7050	23201	1048 ¹ / ₄	1480
Rubber.....	23		910			
Bells.....	13	150	1673	52500		
Tobacco and Cigars.....	10	3	3704	458		
Hops.....	10	40	1900	7712		
Groceries.....	10	931	610	62889		
Clothing, Blankets, Etc.	6	765	1520	56223		
Opium.....		25		3554		
Ham and Bacon.....		6		1730		
Street Cars.....		5		2765		
Lamps.....		50		8168		
Shrubs.....		312		81943		
Paper.....		8		836		
Malt.....		225		20540		

Paint.....	5	1580	LUMBER
Beef and Pies.....	83	11000	
	93	19845	

Leading Steamship Lines touching at Vancouver, in addition to China Steamers are :

Pacific Coast S. S. Co. to San Francisco.

C. P. S. S. Co. bi-monthly to Portland, Oregon.

C. P. Navigation Co. to Tacoma, Seattle, and Port Townsend, W. T.

C. P. Navigation Co., Daily (except Monday,) to Victoria.

Dunsmuir to Nanaimo, tri-weekly.

Steamers making bi-weekly trips to lower Fraser

The Harbour of Vancouver is not only accessible at all seasons of the year, by day or night, but no ice ever forms in it or is encountered within 500 miles of the approach to it.

It is a large, land-locked harbour, protected at every point, 12 miles in length, with excellent anchorage and depth of water, both inside and in the approaches, to accommodate the largest ships afloat, and any navy of modern times.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC TELEGRAPH CO.

performing a most satisfactory day and night service from Ocean to Ocean is now in full operation. Their repeating office for the Province is at New Westminster where 16 operators are employed.

THE TELEPHONE CO.

gives good connections throughout Vancouver City and with New Westminster, having in use some 200 instruments with a daily increase of this number.

The large mills of the Moodyville Saw Mill Co. have an annual capacity of about 60,000,000 feet of lumber, employing upwards of 500 men, disbursing about a quarter of million dollars annually for wages alone. One tree cut by this mill recently scaled 27,000 feet.

The following is a record of their shipments which are in addition to a large local trade :

VESSELS	SHIPMENTS BY DESTINATION.			TONS.	ROUGH.	DR'SS'D.	FEET		REMARKS.
							PICK'T	LATE	
				994	50-10-	940240		957	

VESSELS

VESSELS	SHIPMENTS BY DESTINATION.	TONS.	ROUGH.	DR'SS'D.	FEEL		REMARKS.
					PICK T.	BDS. LATE.	
British barque Cloghlinnie.	Coronel, Chili.	834	507185	840340	.....	357	.....
American barque Spartan.	Shanghai, China.	729	534859	22394	.....	681	.....
British barque George.	Chee Too, China.	895	763905	21127	.....	.....	.....
British barque Pac Slope.	Sydney, New South Wales.	793	675905	.....	39000	.....	.....
British barque Nanamo.	Tientsen, China.	396	397912	21220	.....	300	.....
German barque Anna Bertha.	Shanghai, China.	470	204022	18399	.....	1300	.....
British ship Silver.	Sydney, New South Wales.	1482	1073245	90586	.....	.....	.....
British ship Lorenzo.	Callao, Peru.	1189	871288	.....	.....	.....	.....
British ship Knight of St. Michael.	Melbourne, Australia.	2220	1565724	.....	127603	5757	.....
British barque James Livesay.	Mollendo, South America.	1072	491444	275491	.....	.....	.....
British ship Star of Italy.	Sydney, New South Wales.	1571	1176458	20875	26554	.....	.....
British barque Breer Holme.	Iquique.	894	562747	157692	.....	.....	.....
Equador barque Ophio.	Sydney, New South Wales.	778	523113	21330	32523	2141	.....
British barque Mirzapore.	Valparaiso, Chili.	1186	772657	163541	.....	.....	.....
Italian barque Innocenti.	Melbourne, Australia.	902	636023	.....	22120	1027	.....
German ship Helios.	Melbourne, Australia.	998	771157	.....	13567	436	.....
Chili ship Hindostan.	Valparaiso, Chili.	1342	1004648	212560	.....	.....	.....
British barque Gainsboro.	Melbourne, Australia.	974	697577	.....	14360	1828	.....
British barque Alice Muir.	Melbourne, Australia.	489	158611	.....	186267	3333	.....
Sweeden barque Olaf Trygvason.	Melbourne, Australia.	850	624661	.....	14630	1617	.....
American ship Edward O'Brien.	Melbourne, Australia.	1725	1342621	.....	23000	2337	.....
German barque Janbaas.	Melbourne, Australia.	939	509412	.....	197010	.....	.....
American ship W. J. Rotch.	Sydney, New South Wales.	1664	1200410	23849	22500	1926	.....
British barque Balaklava.	Valparaiso, Chili.	1310	932008	57089	.....	.....	.....
American ship Pactolus.	Shanghai, China.	1145	767977	45122	.....	.....	.....
Chili barque India.	Valparaiso, Chili.	952	581950	.....	.....	.....	.....
British ship Earl Granville.	Melbourne, Australia.	1193	924363	202148	.....	.....	.....
German barque F. H. Drews.	Shanghai, China.	674	456500	25500	14816	1098	.....
American ship W. A. Campbell.	Melbourne, Australia.	1538	1193308	.....	32602	.....	.....
British barque Pacific Slope.	Sydney, New South Wales.	799	582926	.....	51851	1152	.....
British barque Altour.	Sydney, New South Wales.	1283	534427	.....	5720	1591	12 Round Spars.
British barque George.	Shanghai, China.	895	625284	148871	45528	6603	.....
German barque Johnne Auguste.	Montevideo.	895	509518	40253	21613	.....	.....
Chili barque Guinevere.	Valparaiso, Chili.	960	488323	82255	.....	.....	60 Round Spars.
British barque Darra.	Sydney, New South Wales.	989	508471	115030	17050	2208	.....

The Hastings mill has an annual capacity of some 24,000,000 feet of lumber, employs some 235 men, disbursing about \$110,000 annually for wages.

Besides a large local trade their shipments during 1888 were as follows, one stick being 28 inches square and 112 feet long.

VE-SELS.	DISTINATION.	TONS.	ROUGH.	DRESSED.	PICKETS SUPPL. FT.	LATHS.	REMARKS.
Dillnhr	Valparaiso.	1281	715665	196773			Value \$ 10064 80
Vikar	Melbourne	843	607469		22	39870	" 5120 42
Leonor	Sydney, N. S. W.	800	484913	81914	22	69200	" 6423 36
Cape Verde	Melbourne	1711	1496179		211	78210	" 14004 06
Elizabeth Nicholson,	Adelaide, S. A.	904	615337		24907	70930	" 7518 90
Howden	Melbourne	1100	839988		49951	8000	" 9709 15
Pietro B.	Sydney and Nomea.	848	476457	251693	13534	43290	(and 12 rind spars) value 3542 78
Aldegrove.	Valparaiso.	1270	762175	203652			Value 12005 28
Tratalgar	Melbourne	1696	1379084		33330	50940	" 13376 42
Ulloch.	Adelaide	705	591120		36742	42930	" 6976 97
Forfarshire	Callao.	1238	558438	58166			" 7459 35
F. P. Litchfield.	Melbourne.	1042	765434		250 7	135720	" 8162 31
Sunbeam.	Shanghai	845	674064	38494		16825	" 8976 00
Leviathan	Melbourne	1062	815792		34252	42030	" 9306 39
Scenramis	Melbourne	1018	715590		24825	73710	" 8136 55
Southern Chief.	Melbourne	1218	894481		46937	150000	" 10521 13
Kausow	Callao.	795	533748	30357			" 6858 52
Total.		18466	12706534	861249	492385	102000	\$ 158682 39

THE ROYAL CITY PLANING MILLS.

Capacity, 24,000,000 feet.

Out put for 1888 about 12,000,000

780,000 M. Shingles.

About $\frac{1}{4}$ of cut is dressed lumber, employing 165 men.

Annual pay roll about \$60,000.

Do principally a local trade, including Doors, Sash, Finishings, &c.

COMMERCIAL MILLS.

Messrs Leamy and Kyle Proprietors,

Capacity, 15,000,000 feet.

Output for 1888, 9,000,000 feet.

About $\frac{1}{3}$ Dressed Lumber.

It is proposed to considerably enlarge capacity of mill. This firm ship large quantities of Wharf Timber and piles.

THE FADER BROS. MILLING CO'S.

new mill, capacity 16,000,000, employing about 100 men, has started.

VANCOUVER LUMBER CO'S.

new mill, capacity some 20,000,000, employing about 175 men will shortly be in full operation. This mill will also cut 20,000 laths per day. A full line of planing machinery is to be put in.

MESSRS CASSIDY & CO.

have commenced operations during the year with their Sash and Door Factory, employing some 35 men, manufacturing mouldings, finishing and such other material as is usually produced in a first class Factory of this kind. They also have a shingle mill of large capacity in connection.

THE VANCOUVER SHINGLE MILL,

G. F. Slater, Proprietor.

Capacity $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions per month.

Local trade and large shipments East and elsewhere are expected to keep this mill in full operation.

FURNITURE.

F. W. Harts furniture factory and salesroom provides all kinds of house furnishings, employs about 25 men, annual production \$70,000, and anticipated enlargement at an early date will much increase this.

MESSRS. IRVING & STRAHAN,

wood turners, furniture makers, employing 8 men, and with steam power do house finishing, band and fret sawing &c.

LUMBER CAMPS.

The Saw Mills, Furniture Factories and general woodworking operators of our City give constant employment to 1,500 to 1,700 men.

SMELTING WORKS.

Early in the present year the British Columbia Smelting Co. commenced operations, and it is expected that this will inaugurate a new era in Mining in British Columbia.

Principal room of the smelter contains a furnace with capacity of 50 to 60 tons per day, employing about 50 men. It is so situated that almost indefinite extensions can be made without inconvenience.

VANCOUVER IRON WORKS.

Vancouver City Foundry and Machine Works Co. are conveniently situated on C. P. Railroad, having extensive wharf accommodation. Main building 700 x 60. 35 men are employed. So situated as to be conveniently extended.

LIME KILN.

The Vancouver (San Juan) Lime Co. (limited) has erected a kiln on the Inlet in the eastern part of the City, which has a capacity of 150 barrels a day. The limestone is brought from San Juan and Texada Islands and is purer and freer from iron than the limestone found in any other portion of the coast. The product of the kiln finds a market not only in the City of Vancouver but at Westminster and at many points in the interior of the Province. In the quarries of the Company, in the transportation of the rock, and at the kiln about 40 men are employed.

BREWERIES.

There are three Breweries in operation and a fourth under construction. The principal product of these is ale, Lager Beer, Hop Beer &c.

APPROXIMATE LIST OF BUSINESS HOUSES AND TRADES IN VANCOUVER, B. C.

Aerated Waters Factory.....	1
Architects.....	2
Artificial Flower Maker.....	1
Assayers.....	2
Agents, General, Shipping Real Estate, &c.....	33
Art Association.....	1
Attorneys-at-Law.....	15
Auctioneers.....	4
Banks.....	3
Bankers.....	2
Bakers.....	9
Barbers.....	12
Blacksmiths.....	5
Boiler Shop.....	1
Bonded Wharehouses.....	2
Boatbuilders.....	5
Boot & Shoe Stores.....	10
Boot & Shoe Makers.....	6
Book-bindery.....	1

Brokers.....	3
Butchers and Meat Dealers.....	10
Building Societies.....	2
Candy Factory.....	1
Carriage Factories.....	2
Cigar Factories.....	2
Cigar and Tobacco Stores.....	15
Civil Engineers.....	7
Coal Merchants.....	6
Commission Merchants.....	10
Confectioners.....	2
Contractors and Builders.....	20
Decorative Artists.....	6
Dentists.....	3
Draymen and Expressmen.....	30
Druggists.....	8
Dry Goods & Clothing.....	17
Electric Light Co.....	1
Engineers.....	6
Fancy Goods Stores.....	5
Feedstores.....	6
Fisheries Co.....	1
Fish markets.....	3
Florists.....	2
Foundry & Iron Works.....	1
Fruiters.....	10
Fruit Growers Association.....	1
Furniture Factories ect.....	5
Furrier.....	1
Gas Company.....	1
Groceries, Wholesale.....	2
Groceries, Retail.....	25
Guilders & Carvers.....	2
Gunsmiths.....	2
Hairdressers.....	8
Hack drivers.....	9
Hardware Stores.....	3
Hatters.....	1
Herbalist.....	1
Hotels.....	46
Ice Cos.....	3
Insurance Companies (Agencies.).....	13
Intelligence Bureau.....	1
Japanese Bazaars.....	3
Jewelers.....	3
Labor Office.....	4

Laundries, European.....	2	
Laundries, Chinese.....	17	
Lime Kiln.....	1	
Lithographer.....	1	
Livery Stables.....	6	
Machine Shops.....	3	1.
Medical Practitioners.....	10	
Milk Ranches.....	4	
Milliners.....	9	2.
Music-Dealers.....	5	
Musical Teachers.....	2	
Musicians.....	14	3.
News-papers, Daily.....	2	4.
News-papers, Weekly.....	2	
Nurseries.....	2	5.
Notaries Public.....	20	
Opium Cooking Shops.....	2	6.
Opticians.....	2	7.
Painters & Glaziers.....	10	
Pawn Broker.....	1	8.
Photographers.....	6	
Printing Offices, Job.....	4	9.
Produce Dealers.....	5	
Provision Dealers.....	12	10.
Restaurants.....	10	
Roofers.....	2	11.
Saddlers.....	2	
Sail Maker.....	1	12.
Saloons.....	6	
Sawfilers.....	2	
Scavengers.....	2	13.
Second Hand Stores.....	5	
Ship Builder.....	1	14.
Ship Chandler.....	1	
Smelting Works.....	1	
Soap Works.....	1	15.
Saw Mills.....	7	
Seamstresses.....	10	16.
Stationery & Bookstores.....	4	
Stevedores.....	5	17.
Stoves & Tinware.....	5	
Surveyors.....	7	
Tailors.....	9	
Taxidermist.....	1	
Tea Dealers, European.....	4	
Tea Dealers, Chinese.....	7	
Undertakers.....	2	
Watch Makers.....	7	
Water Works Co.....	1	18.
Wharfage & Storage Co.....	1	
Wines & Spirits, Wholesale.....	6	19.

CUSTOMS OF THE PORT OF VANCOUVER.

RATES OF COMMISSION.

Whenever no special agreement exists, the following shall be collectable :—

1. On purchase of stocks, bonds, and all kinds of securities, including the drawing of bills for payment of the same..... $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
2. On sale of stocks, bonds, and all kinds of securities, including remittances in bills and guarantee..... $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
3. On purchase and sale of specie, gold-dust, and bullion.....1 per cent.
4. On sale of bills of exchange with endorsement..... $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
5. On sale of bills of exchange, without endorsement.....1 per cent.
6. For endorsing bills of exchange, when desired..... $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
7. On sale of produce and merchandise, with guarantee..... $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
8. On goods received on consignment, and afterwards withdrawn..... $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
9. On purchase and shipment of merchandise with funds, on hand, on cost and charges.....5 per cent.
10. On purchase, and shipment of merchandise without funds, on cost and charges..... $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
11. For collecting and remitting delayed or litigated account.....10 per cent.
12. For collecting freight by vessels from foreign ports, on amount collected.....5 per cent.
13. For collecting general claims.....5 per cent.
14. For collecting general average,—on the first \$20,000 or any smaller amount.....5 per cent.
15. For collecting general average,—on an excess over \$20,000..... $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
16. On purchase or sale of vessels.....5 per cent.
17. For "Port Agency" when no other commission is charged to vessels with cargo or passengers from foreign ports, as under:

On vessels under 200 tons register.....	\$ 25.00
On " of 200 to 300 tons register.....	50.00
On " of 300 to 500 " ".....	100.00
On " over 500 tons to 750 tons register.....	150.00
On " over 750 tons register.....	200.00
18. For disbursements of vessels by consignees with funds on hand..... $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
19. For procuring freight or passengers.....5 per cent.

20. For chartering vessels, on amount of freight, actual or estimated, to be considered as due when the "Charter Parties" or memorandum of their conditions, &c., are signed 5 per cent..
21. On giving bonds for a vessel under attachment in litigated cases, on account of the liability 2½ per cent..
22. For landing and reshiping goods from vessels in distress, on invoice value, or in its absence, on market value 5 per cent..
23. For receiving and forwarding goods,—on invoice amount 2½ per cent..
24. For effecting marine insurance,—on the amount insured ½ per cent..
25. The foregoing commissions to be exclusive of Brokerage, and every charge actually incurred.
26. Vessels to pay clerk hire and the labor on wharf, sorting and delivering cargo.
27. The receipt of Bills of Lading to be considered equivalent to receipt of the goods.

RATES OF STORAGE ON MERCHANDISE.

STORAGE PER MONTH.

On measurement goods 50 cents per ton of forty cubic feet (40 c. ft.) On heavy goods 50 cents per ton, 2240 lbs. Or in either case the amount actually paid if more. The consignee to have the option of charging by measurement or weight.

Any fraction of a month to be charged as a month.

REGULATIONS.

(a) Concerning the delivery of merchandise, payment of freight, &c. : When no express stipulations exist per bill of lading, goods are to be considered as deliverable on shore.

(b) Freight on all goods to be paid, or secured to the satisfaction of the captain or consignee of the vessel prior to the delivery of the goods.

(c) After delivery to the purchaser of goods sold no claims for damage, deficiency, or other cause, shall be admissible after goods sold and delivered have once left the city.

(d) When foreign bills of lading expressly stipulated that the freight shall be paid in a specific coin, then the same must be procured if required, or its equivalent given,—the rate to be determined by the current value at the time at the Banks.

TARIFF OF FEES COLLECTED BY THE PORT WARDEN.

1.	First survey of hatches with certificate under seal.....	\$5 00
2.	Every subsequent survey of cargo with certificate under seal.....	2 00
3.	Survey of cargo where hatches have not been previously surveyed, including certificate under seal.....	5 00
4.	Every survey of damaged goods on the wharf, or in store, value under \$200, and certificate under seal.....	3 00
5.	Every survey of damaged goods on the wharf, or in store, value \$200 and under \$500, and certificate under seal.	4 00
6.	Every survey of damaged goods on the wharf, or in store, value \$500 and over, and certificate under seal.....	5 00
7.	Survey of vessel damaged or arriving in distress, including certificate under seal.....	10 00
8.	Every subsequent survey, with certificate under seal.....	5 00
9.	Valuation of a vessel for average, under 200 tons register, including certificate under seal.....	5 00
10.	Valuation of a vessel for average of 200 tons and under 500 tons, with certificate under seal.....	7 50
11.	Valuation of a vessel for average of 500 tons and upwards, with certificate under seal.....	10 00
12.	Survey of cargo reported to have shifted, including certificate under seal.....	5 00
13.	Extra copy of certificate, when required, and under seal.....	1 00
14.	Hearing and settling disputes between master and consignee of ship and owners of cargo the Port Warden shall be entitled to demand and receive ;—	
	Value of cargo under \$200.....	2 00
	“ “ \$200 to \$500	3 00
	“ “ \$500 to \$1000.....	4 00
	“ “ 1000 and over.....	5 00
15.	Filing papers for auctioneers, &c., each.....	0 25
16.	Ascertaining if vessel is seaworthy, including certificate under seal....	10 00
17.	Survey, that repairs ordered, if not seaworthy, have been made, inclusive of certificate under seal :—	
	200 tons and under.....	3 00
	Over 200 tons.....	5 00
18.	General superintendent of a vessel loading, with certificate under seal,	5 00

The Harbor Master for any port shall be remunerated for his services solely by the fees hereinafter mentioned, or such portion thereof as he may, from time to time, be authorized to retain by the rules and regulations made by the Governor in Council under the fourth section of this Act: And for and in respect of all ships entering a port or harbor to which this Act applies, and at which a Harbor Master is appointed, and discharging or taking in cargo, ballast, stores, wood or water, there shall be paid the following fees, that is to say:

For every ship of fifty tons register or under, fifty cents.

For every ship over fifty tons and not over one hundred tons register, one dollar.

For every ship over one hundred tons and not over two hundred tons register, one dollar and fifty cents.

For every ship over two hundred tons and not over three hundred tons register, two dollars.

For every ship over three hundred tons and not over four hundred tons register, two dollars and fifty cents.

For every ship over four hundred tons and not over five hundred tons register, three dollars.

For every ship over five hundred tons and not over seven hundred tons register, four dollars.

For every ship over seven hundred tons register, five dollars.

It shall be the duty of each Harbor Master of the said Ports in person, or by deputy duly authorized, to go on board of every ship or vessel of the burthen of twenty tons (registered tonnage) and upwards which shall arrive within the said Ports within twelve hours after the arrival of such ship or vessel, to see that she is moored only in such a manner or position as shall be assigned to her by the following Regulations. And it shall be lawful for such Harbor Master to ask, demand and receive as a compensation for his services (vessels belonging to or employed by Her Majesty and the Government of the Dominion of Canada, and ships engaged in trading between Ports and places in the Dominion, or in the Fishing trade excepted) according to the following scale, and under such restrictions mentioned in the above named Acts:

SCALE OF FEES.

For every ship or vessel of 20 tons, but not more than 80 tons (registered tonnage), 50 cents.

For every ship of 80 tons, but not more than 200 tons (registered tonnage), \$1.00.

For every ship of more than 200, but not more than 300 tons (registered tonnage), \$2.00.

For every ship of more than 300 tons, but not more than 400 tons (registered tonnage), \$3.00.

For every ship of more than 400 tons, \$4.00

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S

increase of population by immigration about 11,000 during 1888.

Estimated to settle about as follows :

NEW WESTMINSTER,

City and District.....	1,000
Victoria City.....	1,000
Yale and Kootenay Districts.....	1,000
Nanaimo, Wellington and East Coast.....	1,000
Vancouver City and vicinity.....	7,000
	11,000

IMPORTS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA FIVE YEARS ENDING
30th JUNE, 1888.

	DUTIABLE.	FREE GOODS.	TOTAL.	DUTY.
1884.....	3337642 ..	792698 ..	4140336 ..	884076 21
1885.....	3458529 ..	564923 ..	4023452 ..	966143 64
1886.....	2951379 ..	1060347 ..	4011726 ..	880226 65
1887.....	3065791 ..	560348 ..	3626139 ..	883421 53
1888.....	2674941 ..	729266 ..	3404207 ..	861465 14

The Total Revenue of the Province for year ending June 30, 1888 was :

Customs Duties.....	\$861,465,14
Other Revenues.....	30,406,49
	\$891,871,63

INLAND REVENUE COLLECTIONS

for 1888.....	\$107,544,99
An increase of \$27,735.38 over 1887	

POST OFFICES

in Province, 126, an increase of 10 during the year.

Money order offices.....	24
Issues during 1887.....	\$665,880,90
Payments " ".....	369,375,73

EXPORTS (PRODUCE OF CANADA) FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA FOR FIVE YEARS
ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1888.

	MANUFACTURES	MINES.	FISHERIES.	FORESTS.	ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCTS.	AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.
1884.....	\$ 11413	1441052	899871	458865	271796	1745
1885.....	5948	1759512	727672	262071	414364	5334
1886.....	2811	1720835	643032	194488	329248	1917
1887.....	1911	1832827	910559	235913	380126	10265
1888.....	39509	1899805	1164019	441957	318839	27631
Sundries.....						46326

SHIPMENTS FROM B. C. TO UNITED STATES DURING 1888

Canned Salmon.....	\$ 48,382.73
Coal.....	1,751,185.80
Furs, Skins, and Hides.....	310,535.18
Effects.....	40,744.00
Liquors.....	8,183.66
Lumber.....	57,437.33
Miscellaneous Merchandise.....	33,455.68
Returned Goods.....	8,781.15
Rice etc.....	35,062.54
Silver and platinum.....	14,728.01
Oils.....	4,971.43
Treasure.....	518,877.40
1887.....	2,833,344.91
1888.....	2,389,810.71
Increase.....	443,534.12

THE FOLLOWING TAKEN FROM RETURNS OF 1888 GIVES AN IDEA OF COUNTRIES TO
WHICH BRITISH COLUMBIA EXPORTS, WITH APPROXIMATE VALUE AND KIND.

ARTICLES	VALUE.	EXPORTED TO
Coal, Fish, Hides, Treasure, etc.	283344	United States
Fish, Lumber, Furs, Etc.	812677	Great Britain
Salmon, Lumber, Etc.	160676	Australia
Lumber, Coal, Etc.	38579	China
Lumber	38778	Peru
Lumber	33828	Chili
Lumber and Fish	33113	Sandwich Islands
Coal, Lumber, Etc.	23078	Japan
Coal	875	Mexico
Total.	3475548	

EXPORTS.

Victoria, B. C., Exports Quarter ending 30th Sept., 1889.

Gold in Dust and Bars	\$174,581.00
The Fisheries	409,499.00
Animals and their Produce	169,250.00
Miscellaneous	12,176.00
Total	765,615.00

Imports into the Port of Victoria, B. C., for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1888:—

DUTIABLE GOODS:—

Value of Total Imports	\$2,340,780 00
Entered for Consumption	\$2,233,376 00
Duty paid thereon	\$748,613 98

FREE GOODS:—

Value of Goods entered for Consumption	523,543 00
“ Leaf Tobacco subject to Excise	12,725 00
“ Leaf Tobacco entered for Consumption ..	14,470 00
“ Coin and Bullion	145,439 00 145,439 00
“ Other Imports	423,451 00

Total Value of Imports

Total Value of Goods entered for Consumption

PORT OF VICTORIA IMPORTS QUARTER ENDING SEPT.
30TH, 1888.—RECAPITULATION.

	TOTAL IMPORTS.	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.	
Dutiable Goods	587784	605681	211078 17
Free Goods	107142	101142	
Leaf Tobacco for Excise	3639	3639	
Coin and Bullion	310	310	
Total	\$692875	\$710772	\$211878 17

Exports from the Port of Victoria, B. C., from 1st July, 1887, to 30th June, 1888 :—

Produce of the Mines—Gold in dust and bars.....	\$560,756.00
“ “ Coal.....	2,866.00
“ “ Granite.....	95.00
Total of the Mines	563,717.00
Produce of the Fisheries.....	1,159,504.00
“ Forest.....	5,197.00
Animals and their Produce.....	296,297.00
Manufactures.....	31,956.00
Miscellaneous.....	658.00
Total.....	\$2,057,329.00
Goods not the produce of British Columbia.....	65,610.00
Total Exports.....	\$2,122,329 00

RECAPITULATION FREE GOODS.

	IMPORTS.	ENTERED FOR CONSUMP'N
Produce of the Mine.....	379	379
Produce of the Fishery.....	316	316
Produce of the Forest.....	275	275
Animals and other Produce.....	17607	17617
Agricultural Produce.....	18369	18369
Manufactures.....	18183	18183
Miscellaneous.....	47952	49952
Total.....	\$105091	\$105091

NEW WESTMINSTER CUSTOMS RETURNS, ETC.

The returns of the Customs and Inland Revenue for the year ending Dec. 31st 1888, are as follows :—

Value of Imports.....	\$123,504 00
Duty collected.....	22,374.86
Value of Exports.....	30,932.00
Inland Revenue collection.....	4,906.00

SHIPPING.

	Vessels.	Tons.
Total on the register Dec. 31, 1887.....	30	2138
Added during the year 1888.....	11	1353
Total.....	41	3491
Struck off.....	1	6
Total Dec. 31st, 1888.....	40	3485

Exports from the Port of New Westminster. B. C., for the fiscal year, ending 30th June 1888 :—

Produce of the Forest.....	\$88,981.00
“ Mines (Platinum).....	2,609.00
“ Fisheries.....	3,726.00
Sundries.....	898.60
Total Exports.....	\$896,250.00

NANAIMO CUSTOMS RETURNS.

COLLECTIONS AT PORT OF NANAIMO DURING 1888.

Import Duty.....	\$50765 68
Sick Mariners' Fund.....	2759 86
Petroleum Inspection.....	262 70
Steamboat Inspection.....	25 30
Fines and Forfeiture.....	100 00
Copyright.....	9 50
Total.....	\$53922 04

EXPORTS FROM PORT OF NANAIMO DURING 1888.

	tons.	value.
Coal Exported to United States.....	381606	\$1441764
Coal Exported to Sandwich Islands.....	5760	22332
Coal Exported to Mexico.....	3020	10570
Coal Exported to Japan.....	1000	4000
Total Coal.....	391386	\$1478666
Iron Ore Exported to United States.....	7300	18400
Total, the Mines.....		\$1497066
Firewood Exported to United States,.....65½ cords	\$ 226	
Planks, Boards, Etc., to United States.....1128000 ft.	12351	
Planks, Boards, Etc., to Australia.....3021000 ft.	30440	
Planks, Boards, Etc., to Mexico.....600000 ft.	5510	
Laths, Pickets, Etc., to United States.....435000	972	
Laths, Pickets, Etc., to Australia.....421000	2163	

Laths, Pickets, Etc., to Mexico.....	9000	18
Masts and Spars to United States.....	7	88
Shingles to Australia.....	10000	225
Other Products of the Forest to United States.....		1353
Other Products of the Forest to Mexico.....		7474
Total; the Forest.....	\$ 61220	61220
Total Value of Exports.....		\$1558285

IMPORTS AT PORT OF NANAIMO, B. C., 1888.

Value of Dutiable Goods.....	\$211282
Value of Free Goods.....	53289
Total Value of Imports.....	\$264571

TABLE SHOWING THE NO. OF VESSELS ARRIVING AT PORT OF NANAIMO DURING THE YEAR 1888.

	No. of Ves.	Tonnage.
British.....	72	89450
Foreign.....	235	164978
Total.....	307	254428

LUMBER.

The extent of growing lumber in British Columbia is enormous.

Estimated out put of 1888..... 140,000,000

An increase over 1887 of..... 40,000,000

A larger number of mills being under construction than heretofore we may look for a great increase.

Our Lumber is of superior quality and readily finds a market in China, Japan, Australia and South America, whither it can be sent by water and our great National Highway, the Canadian Pacific Railway carries it to the North West Territories and Eastern Canada.

Our extensive shore fronts will render it comparatively easy to move our heavy timber in the rough state for some years to come.

The following woods are among those found plentifully in the Province.

Alder, Arbutus, Birch, Cedar, Cotton Woods, Crab Apple, Yellow Cypress, Red Fir, Hemlock, Maple, Oak, White Pine, Spruce, White Thorn, and Yew.

THE SAW MILLS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA ARE:

	SITUATED.	APPROXIMATE DAILY CAPACITY.
Moodyville Saw Mill Co.	Burrard Inlet	105000
Hastings Saw Mill Co.	Vancouver	65000
Royal City Planing Mills Co.	New Westminster	110000
Royal City Planing Mills Co.	Vancouver	30000
Leamey & Kyle	Vancouver	30000
W. P. Sayward	Victoria	35000
W. Sutton	Cowichan	35000
J. Martin & Son	Nanaimo	70000
Haslam & Leas	Chemainus	50000
Croft & Angus		
L. G. Little		
Ross & McLaren		
Knight Bros		
Shirwap Mill Co.	Yale District	25000
Muir Bros	Sooke	32000
Brunette Saw Mill Co.	New Westminster	12000
Fader Bros Mill Co.	Vancouver	30000
Port Moody Saw Mill Co.	Port Moody	75000
W. A. Johnson	Quesnelle	15000
I. B. Nason	Barkerville	20000
Indians' Mill	Alert Bay	7000
Cunningham Co.	Port Essington	5000
G. Williscroft		8000
N. Harrison	Kooteney	12000
Indians'	Naas River	10000
Vancouver Lumber Co.	Vancouver	3000
		(Building)

FISHERIES.

Several branches of the fishing business have been opened up, but the possibilities of the fisheries, with our moderate climate, and the profusion and safety of our harbors robbing Navigation of her dangers, far overshadows anything that has been done.

Our Waters teem with inexhaustable wealth awaiting the application of intelligent attention and the judicious expenditure of moderate capital,

FOR 1888 THE WHOLE FISHERY PRODUCTS.

of the Province, were as follows, and are as complete as it has been possible to obtain them:

Salt Salmon.....	bbls.	4,216 @ \$10.00	\$ 42,160
Fresh Salmon.....	lbs.	1,917,000 @ 10c.	191,000
Smoked Salmon.....	lbs.	12,500 @ 20c.	2,500
Canned Salmon.....	lbs.	8,833,914 @ 12½c.	1,104,243
Sturgeon.....	lbs.	175,500 @ 5c.	8,775
Halibut, fresh.....	lbs.	77,000 @ 5c.	3,850
Halibut, smoked.....	lbs.	30,000 @ 10c.	30,000
Herring, fresh.....	lbs.	82,900 @ 5c.	4,145
Herring, smoked.....	lbs.	3,000 @ 20c.	600
Oolachan, fresh.....	lbs.	10,200 @ 10c.	1,020
Oolachan, salt.....	bbls.	232 @ \$10.00	2,320
Oolachan, smoked.....	lbs.	200 @ 20c.	40
Trout.....	lbs.	4,500 @ 10c.	450
Assorted.....	lbs.	110,000 @ 5c.	5,500
Smelts, fresh.....	lbs.	8,000 @ 6c.	480
Skil (Black Cod).....	bbls.	484 @ \$18.00	8,712
Sardines.....	lbs.	3,100 @ 10c.	310
Tooshqua (Cultis Cod).....	lus.	20,000 @ 6c.	1,020
Fish Oil.....	gals.	26,745 @ 50c.	13,372½
Seal Skins, fur.....		21,843 @ \$10.00	248,430

Total of Returns.....\$1,638,507½

Estimated Value of Returns to be Made.....250,000

Estimated Value of Consumption by 35,000 Indians.....4,385,000

Total British Columbia Catch.....\$6,273,507½

SALMON.

Pack of 1888.	Cans.
Fraser River.....	72,528
Skeena River.....	67,664
Reeves Inlet.....	19,326
Alert Bay.....	5,490
Naas River.....	12,297
	177,305

Distributed about as follows :—

United Kingdom	95,909
Australia	19,627
Local	3,682
Canada and United States	57,087
Canneries employ over 5000	
Estimated catch 2,000,000 Salmon.	

There are employed in connection with Fraser River canneries 598 fishing boats and 31 flat boats valued at \$30,120 and 15 steamers at \$4,000 ; 712 fishermen, 1066 shoremen, 119,255 fathoms of nets valued at \$75,150.

On the Skenna there are employed 7 flat boats, \$500 ; 210 fishing boats, \$,400 ; 2 schooners, \$5,500 ; 511 fishermen, 530 shoremen and 55,400 fathoms of net, valued at \$36,000.

For the two canneries in Rivers Inlet there are two steamers, \$7,000 ; 37 fishing boats, \$275 ; 244 fishermen, 180 shoremen, 9,200 fathoms of net valued at \$9,960.

On the Naas, 1 steamer, \$250 ; 37 fishing boats, \$2,680 ; 4 flat boats, \$800 ; 80 fishermen, 150 shoremen, 9000 fathoms net at \$6,000.

With proper protection there is no doubt but that River fishing in the Province will continue to yield its wealth.

DEEP SEA FISHING

is in its infancy, but is promising a rich harvest in the near future and there is no doubt but that it can be engaged in not as a speculation but as a solid money making business promising a bountiful revenue to such as will systematically open it up.

Among the most inviting I might name Halibut, Sturgeon, Herring, Oolahans Sardines, Salmon Trout, and Skill (mis-called Black Cod). The last named is I believe the most promising, as it has only to be known to be appreciated. So far its fishing has been confined to a few samples, held at fancy prices, yet it is rapidly becoming a most popular fish, admitted as being one of the best that swims, and to those who have not tasted them, but whose mouths water for choice Atlantic mackerel or the old fashioned Labrador Herring and other favorites, I would say, give the Skill a trial.

It has been fully demonstrated that almost inexhaustable quantities of the delicious food fish, are to be caught off our coast by deep sea trolling.

Its appearance is something like palloch, of good round form, of dark olive brown on the back, greyish sides and belly, flesh white and fat, weight 15 to 30lbs.

Schooner Theresa started in July, 1888, and got 150 bls, a second trip was started on in September with the same vessel and another the "Mary Ellen." They returned after some eight days fishing with 250 bls, valued at \$4500.00.

From explorations it has been proved that harbors suitable for fishing are readily found, well supplied with wood and water. The Skill being easily cured in pickle makes it a moot desirable keeping fish.

THE HALIBUT

is found in quantities off west coast of Vancouver Island, and in waters round Queen Charlotte Islands. They are of good size, superior quality, caught in 10 to over 100 fathoms of water. Shipments fresh on ice have been successfully made East over the United States Railways, and I cannot see why the same might not profitably be done via the C. P.R., America's favorite Line, the manners of which are ever ready to do everything that lays in their power to encourage such enterprise.

STURGEON

of excellent quality and large size which with ever increasing and cheapening facilities for transit must soon become an important part of our fishing trade

WHALES

of nearly every variety are said to exist in the waters of the Pacific. The Inspector in his report to the Government said: "These cataceous are very abundant all along the West Coast, and I saw shoals of 15 to 25 of these in the Straits during my last voyage. The San Francisco fleet of last year is said to have captured 257 whales valued at \$1, 285,000.

An effort should be made by British Columbians to participate in this remunerative business.

It is pleasing to note that at least 2 Companies, with headquarters at Vancouver, are making a start in the matter, one the firm of Lumberg & Becar, the other the Vancouver Fisheries Co. (Limited) formed in this room a short time since.

DOG FISHING

so far as it has been tried has proved a most profitable undertaking and offers further ways for investment. The oil is said to be superior to any other as a lubricant, at present chiefly shipped to United States, while small quantities are used in the Province and shipped to Honolulu and China.

THE SEAL FISHERIES OF 1888

employ some 21 vessels of a value of \$82,000.00 and 308 men.

Estimated catch.....	24,700
" value.....	\$173,530

LOBSTERS

are looked upon as something possible to the future of the fisheries of our Province, although, so far as I can learn not yet successfully introduced. Last season several lots were planted on the U. S Pacific Coast and they are reported as doing well. They were brought in Tanks at bottom of cars, packed in Sea weed, kept damp with Atlantic Ocean water.

ATLANTIC OYSTERS

might I should think be handled successfully in a similar manner.

To treat of the well known and superior qualities of the many other different kinds of Fish which abound in the waters of British Columbia would take much more of your time than I think advisable to occupy on this occasion.

AGRICULTURE.

British Columbia has generally been looked upon as anything but a farming country, which is quite a mistake. Agricultural pursuits are flourishing much more at present than heretofore. The Dominion Land Office at New Westminster reports 300 homestead entries during 1888.

The Provincial Government preemption records of 160 acres each, number over 500, covering 80,000 acres. The climate, soil and other conditions of our Province are particularly adapted for farming.

Of the 341,000 square miles it can safely be said that tens of thousands of these contain some of the finest fertile tracts that the sun shines upon. While parts may be difficult to clear and prepare, the advantages of climate and prices of the production much more than offset this.

Cultivable parts have in the past been much divided, but by the advent of Railroads, Steamers, Bridges, and other nineteenth century developments these are being better connected almost every day.

One section is said to contain $\frac{1}{4}$ of a million acres of Prairie a most fertile tract.

To treat of the many similar though smaller parts would detain you too long.

Statistics show crop yield to the acre as follows :—

Wheat.....	40	to	60	Bushels
Oats.....	60	"	120	"
Barley.....	50	"	80	"
Potatoes.....	30	Tons		
Turnips.....	45	"		
Hay.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	"		

I have seen greater estimates than those published, but I prefer being guided by moderation.

The wheat is of a superior quality and makes a first class grade of flour.

Vegetables and roots attain an enormous size ; Potatoes reaching 3lbs each or 20 to the bushel, and being solid to the heart and very dry and mealy. I have heard that Turnips reaching some 40 lbs weight have been exhibited.

Onions can be most successfully grown as will be seen by the fact that from 1 and a fifth acre of land on Lulu Island near the mouth of the Fraser, 27 Tons of first class onions were harvested, which averaged a price of \$25.00 per Ton or upwards of nearly \$600.00 per acre.

Sugar Beet culture has been tried and analysis has proved that the roots produced contain a good average of Saccherine matter, and it is to be hoped that an early date will witness the establishment of a Sugar Refinery in Vancouver. Our great distance from the refineries and the high freight on Canadian sugars and duties on the American article particularly point to this as a most desirable point for such an establishment.

Hop growing is looked upon as one of the certainties of the near future, as it has been proved that there is not the slightest doubt as to the adaptability of

this Province to this very profitable line which might reach very great proportions.

Linseed it seems to me might be most successfully grown and crushed here.

Our mild climate and the fine grazing lands scattered through the Province, much of it low lying as in Holland, gives promise of a great future for British Columbia in Stock Raising, and as our cities grow and our Province is developed, the consumption of Beef, Milk, Butter and Cheese will increase in greater proportions (probably than any other line.) Added to this might be the export trade in butter and cheese, which is now but in its infancy, or even scarcely opened up.

The Province seems to be peculiarly adapted to Fruit Growing, notably the Prune and Drupe, and it has been fully demonstrated that all the smaller fruits can be most successfully grown.

That most wholesome of all the small fruits the Cranberry is to be found in great quantities almost every where, and if a little care was taken in its cultivation it could not but prove a most profitable addition to our list of small fruits.

I am pleased to note that largely through the instrumentality of the proprietor of a leading Journal here, who is also a member of the Council of this Board, F. C. Cotton Esq., a most interesting interview was held with McD Allan Esq., the President of the Ontario Fruit Growers Association which resulted in the formation of the B. C. Fruit Growers Association which took place in this room, receiving the enthusiastic support of many leading residents from different places, and promises to be a great benefit to the Province.

MINES,

The extent and variety of B. C. mineral wealth including all the precious metals, and many useful ones is becoming better known, and at an early date much further developments are anticipated, and although there has been a decrease in shipments of Gold yearly since 1865, a different state of things is looked for in the near future as our mines are attracting more attention every day.

Shipments for 1888 amounted to.....	\$472,442.15
Estimated number employed.....	2,500

A great deal of excitement is at present directed to late finds in Texada Islands.

Coal and Iron are constantly being discovered in new localities, in fact, our City is said to be built over an immense deposit of coal, and almost every week brings reports of new and valuable finds.

In this connection Mayor Oppenheimer of this City has compiled a Pamphlet of extracts from the Mining Commissioners Reports of 1887, which in addition to the Report of 1888 previously issued will no doubt be of general interest, and J. Kurtz Esq., of Victoria has, during the year, made many important additions to his mineral cabinet and catalogue.

From the Report of W. J. Sutton, Esq., government assayer, I take following on economic minerals found in the Province :—

IRON ORES.

"Magnetite.

"Very abundant; found in large deposits on Texada Island, also in considerable quantity at Sooke, Kamloops Lake, Nicomin, etc. Occurs, peculiarly intermingled with pyrite, at Burrard Inlet and Skeena River.

"Hematite.

"Not yet found in any large quantity; found in association with magnetite at Sooke and Texada Island. A small body of red ochre occurs at Texada Island. Small quantities of micaceous variety found at Nicola, Toad Mountain, and Burrard Inlet. Large nodules of clay iron stone occur with the coal beds of Queen Charlotte and Vancouver Islands.

"Pyrite (Iron Pyrites.)

"Very abundant. Found everywhere throughout the Province, carrying more or less gold. Auriferous pyrite localities—Rock Creek, Cariboo, Big Slide (near Clinton), Kootenay.

"Marcasite (White Iron Pyrites),

"Occasionally met with.

"Pyrrhotite (Magnetic Pyrites).

"Abundant. Localities—Illecillewaet, Big Slide, Salt Spring Island, Westminster District.

"Arsenopyrite (Mispickel).

"Abundant. Frequently found in gold-bearing quartz. Localities—Cayoosh Creek, Kootenay, Queen Charlotte Island.

"Menocanite (Titaniferous Iron Ore.)

"Somewhat rare. Localities—Skenna River, Texada Island.

"Siderite

Occurs in magnetic Iron Ore, Texada Island.

"COPPER ORES.

"Native Copper.

"Rounded pieces have been found at Omineca, Fraser, Bridge Thompson, Similkameen, and Quesnelle Rivers, and Keithley Creek. Native copper occurs at Sooke, V. I., in small flakes, disseminated through a hornblende rock.

"Chalcopyrite (Yellow Copper).

"Very abundant. Occurs in small quantities in a great many places. Usually carries a little silver. Notable Localities—Howe Sound, Texada Island, Queen Charlotte Island, Nicola, Toad Mountain (42 of silver), Salt Spring Island, Sooken Barclay Sound.

"Bornite (Peacock Copper.)

"Frequent occurrence. Invariably contains some silver. Localities—Toad Mountain, Howe Sound, Texada Island, Queen Charlotte Island, Jarvis Inlet, Homatheo River.

"Chalcocite (Copper Glance.)"

"Not uncommon. Locality—Jubilee Mountain (in heavy spar), Toad Mountain.

"Tetrahedrite (Gray Copper)."

"Abundant. Invariably carries silver. Localities—Illecillewaet, Kootenay Nicola, Toad Mountain, Bridge River, Hope, Cherry Creek.

"Cuprite."

"Rare. Locality—Cassiar.

"Azurite."

"Common. Localities—Nicola, Jubilee Mountain, Illecillewaet.

"Malachite is occasionally met with in copper veins.

*"ANTIMONY ORES."**"Stibnite."*

"Somewhat Rare. Locality—near Lytton.

"Arsenical Antimony (likely Allemontite)."

"Rare. Locality—Queen Charlotte Island.

*"ARSENIC ORES."**"Native Arsenic."*

"Abundant. Occurs in small seams, generally in calcite. Localities—between Bridge and Fraser Rivers, Kokesailah River, Queen Charlotte Island.

"Cobalt and Nickel."

"Traces found in some of the gray copper or fahl ores. Some nickeliferous sand has been found in alluvial gold from the Fraser River.

*"LEAD ORES."**"Galena."*

"Very abundant. Occurs in both limestone and quartz, but favoring quartz. It is invariably argentiferous, carrying from 2 oz. up to 300 oz. in silver—usually from 50 to 70 oz. Notable localities.—Illecillewaet, Kootenay, Nicola, Rock Creek, Similkameen, Omineca, etc.

*"MANGANESE ORES."**"Wan (Boy Manganese)."*

"Somewhat rare. Locality—Nicola.

*"MERCURY ORES."**"Native Mercury."*

"Rare. Locality—Fraser River, near Clinton.

"Cinnabar."

"Rare. Locality—Kicking Horse, near Golden (in calcite), Fraser River, doubtful), Homathco River.

"Arquerite.

"Rare. Locality—Vitalle Creek, Cassiar. Small quantities have been found in several other creeks. Contains about 85 per cent silver.

*"ZINC ORES.**"Sphalerite (Blende).*

"Very common. Found in variable quantities in nearly all silver-bearing veins, but is generally very poor in silver. Localities—Illecillewaet, Nicola Cherry Creek, Texada Island, Kootenay, Burrard Inlet, etc.

*"MISCELLANEOUS MINERALS.**"Molybdenite.*

"Abundant. Often found in copper veins. Localities—Howe Sound, Anderson Lake, Kittimaht (N. W. Coast) Texada Island, Jarvis Inlet, Cowichan River.

"Barite (Heavy Spar.)

"Common. Localities—Jubilee Mountain (large body containing lumps of copper glance), Nicola, Queen Charlotte Island.

"Mica.

"Common. Found in good-sized sheets in Horsefly country and Clearwater River.

"Asbestos.

"Abundant. Found in small seams in a number of places. Localities—Similkameen (good quality), Kootenay, Stuart River.

"Platinum.

"Abundant. Found in small particles in the Similkameen, Tranquille and Fraser Rivers; principal locality, Granite Creek, from which about 4900 oz. of native platinum has been taken since 1885, in working for alluvial gold.

"Osmiridium and chromite are associated with the native platinum, which contains about 70 per cent platinum, with some rhodium, iridium, copper, and iron, and traces of palladium.

"Bismuthinite.

Occurs in small veins of quartz on the Little Shuswap Lake.

"Chalcedony.

"Pieces of chalcedony are plentiful on the shore of Kamloops Lake and Queen Charlotte Island (sea shore).

"Celestite.

"A very good sample was found during the past year—locality not yet known.

"Native Alum.

"Small deposits have been found near Harrison and Anderson Lakes.

"GOLD AND SILVER ORES.

"It is well-known that gold is to be found in almost every stream in the Province. The reports of the Gold Commissioners contain a detailed statement of the product of the different streams in their respective districts. Gold-bearing ledges have been discovered in every mining district in the province, the most important districts being Cariboo, Kootenay, Rock Creek, and Lillooet,

"A number of free gold quartz ledges have been discovered, but the majority contain more or less pyrite or arsenopyrite—the rock of the whole country being very heavily charged with Iron sulphurets.

"Many of the so-called free gold ledges are only the ferruginous cappings (gossan) or outcroppings of metalliferous veins which have undergone decomposition or oxidation by the action of moisture and atmospheric forces, the sulphurets of iron being changed into the hydrated oxide of iron. This surface alteration of the vein does not extend below the water or drainage level of the country. In this Province it does not, as a rule, extend very deep, generally not more than ten or twelve feet.

"The Government testing mill, now in course of erection at Cariboo, will, no doubt, furnish interesting results regarding the yield of the gold-bearing ledges of Cariboo, which contain, for the most part, large percentage of sulphurets.

"It is somewhat premature to lay down any rules or observations regarding the mineral characteristics of this Province, owing to its not being sufficiently developed, but I may state with regard to silver-bearing veins that there is a marked similarity between the ore formation in the different mining sections of the country. There is a general rule of association of the various minerals contained in metalliferous veins which is most likely due to the solubility of the minerals in the same menstruum. The association of minerals or typical ore formation, which represents the characteristic features of almost all the silver-bearing veins in the Province, consists of galena, pyrite, chalcopyrite, and blends, with more or less argentiferous gray copper in a quartz matrix. This class of vein, although not uncommon in other mineral countries, is strikingly characteristic—being found in almost every part of the Province, and which supports the theory that certain processes of formation have been common to every period in its geological record.

"Galena is the principal mineral or matrix for silver, and will no doubt be the source from which the great bulk of the silver yield of the Province will be obtained. It is usually highly argentiferous, running from 2 ozs. to 300 ozs. in silver per ton, the average throughout the Province being about 60 ozs. silver per ton. The galena, as a rule, is comparatively coarse grained, and generally in a quartz matrix. The old idea that the fine-grained galena carried the most silver does not hold good respecting the galena of this country. On the contrary, the rule is reversed—the coarse-grained galena generally being the richest. The fine-grained galenas often carry some antimony—the fineness being due to the presence of that metal.

"Argentiferous tetrahedrite, commonly known amongst the miners as 'gray copper,' comes next to galena in importance as a silver bearing mineral, being found in nearly all the mining sections of the Province. It is invariably rich in silver, running from 400 ozs. to 3,000 ozs. in silver per ton. In the Nicola District it averages about 400 ozs in silver. In the Kootenay, including Illecillewaet District, it averages about 1,000 ozs. in silver. It occurs in small specs disseminated throughout the quartz, also in lumps enclosed in galena, and in ribbon veins. Owing to its scattered or spotty nature in the gangue of the vein, and its intermittent occurrence, the miners have not much confidence in it as a good indication, but I am inclined to think they are passing judgment too hastily. In the Joshua mine, at Nicola, it is the principal source of silver at a depth of nearly three hundred feet—the surface ore being principally galena.

"Gray copper ore occasionally graduates into a polybasite, which may, for the sake of distinction, be better termed argentiferous fahl ore in some of the mines, a good sample of which was obtained from the Hall Bros. mine at Toad Mountain, containing copper, antimony, arsenic, iron, zinc, silver, sulphur and traces of cobalt and nickel.

"Peacock copper ore (erubescite) occurs frequently throughout the Province, carrying from 30 ozs. to 50 ozs. in silver per ton. A sample from Toad Mountain assayed nearly 500 ozs. in silver, but I think this high assay was due to fine threads of very rich copper silver glance contained in it.

"Small ribbons of copper silver glance, occurring at Toad Mountain, go as high as 5,000 ozs. in silver. Copper glance occurs in barite (heavy spar) at Jubilee Mountain and Queen Charlotte Island, but it is rather poor in silver, carrying only about 10 ozs. in silver. Yellow copper (chalcopryite) usually carries a little silver (from 5 to 40 ozs.)

"A sample of specular Iron from Illecillewaet District went 90 ozs. in silver. Native wire silver has been reported as occurring at the 'Krao' mine, Kootenay Lake. Small nuggets of native silver have been found in the following creeks:—Similkameen, Forty-Mile, Granite, Wild Horse, Mission, and North Fork Stickeen. Considerable Arquerite has been obtained in Vitale Creek, Cassiar.

The production of Coal in B. C. from 1874 to 1888 was as follows:—

Years.	Tons.
1874.....	81,000
1875.....	110,000
1876.....	139,060
1877.....	154,000
1878.....	171,000
1879.....	241,000
1880.....	268,000
1881.....	228,000
1882.....	182,000
1883.....	213,000
1884.....	394,070

1885.....	365,000
1886.....	326,636
1887.....	413,360
1888.....	431,090

Hands employed, upwards of 1400, earning \$3.00 to 5.00 each per day.

The ability and good financial standing of our business men is shown by the fact that considering the magnitude of business transacted the failures have been so few.

Total for Province for year..... 13

Assets shown.....	\$146,250.42
Liabilities.....	120,063.52

In conclusion let us retrospect to 1886 with those who knew as then the ground on which Vancouver now stands, covered as it was with massive timber—contemplate her as she advanced until to-day, with her spacious thoroughfares, adorned with handsome and substantial buildings. I am sure she may be classed a marvel of progression, almost the only city never having known Pioneer days, coming fully up to the most sanguine expectations of the greatest Optimist.

To anticipate, I think the promises for a great future for our city were never so bright as at present. We have the country, climate, situation, and resources at hand, the residents here are energetic, made of the right material, and with these that are daily arriving are of the proper type to build up a grand city, morally, intellectually, physically and commercially, and I can see nothing standing in the way of a more rapid development in the future than we have had in the past.

Respectfully submitted

A. H. B. MACGOWAN,
Secretary.

Vancouver, B. C.

March, 1889.

